The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,967.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
[illegible] year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
[illegible] half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
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Second Ditto	2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June		July
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
" Carwar	22	" Madras	4
" Narrakel	24	" Coconada	6
" Alleppey	25	" Vizagapatam	7
" Tuticorin	26	" Bimlipatam	7
" Colombo	27	" Gopaulpore	8
" Galle	28	" False Point	9
" Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
" Kurrachee	14	" Mahomerah	30
" Guadur	15	" Fao	30
			July.
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	1
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga	6
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bushire	23	" Muscat	9
" Fao	25	" Guadur	11
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table.
Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS ... £13 | SECOND CLASS ... £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 2 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, HAMILTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HAMILTON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. WILKINSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing; and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL about the 5th proximo, the S S. TIMSAH, 1,420 tons, Captain HOGG, will sail as above, and has room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain PEARSON, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez ... £30
Ditto Brindisi ... £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice ... £45
2nd Ditto ditto ... £28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FROM BOMBAY TO PONDICHERRY.

THE first-class Ship NOUVELLE PALLAS, 299 tons, LOSTIE DE KHOR, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight, &c., apply to

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

18 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
20 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 5 lbs.
10 ditto Grey Drill.

An invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well known makers, Crosse & Blackwell, just arrived per ship Conflict, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currants, Muscatels, Crystalized Fruits, Syrup Fruits, Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Marmalade, Potted Meat, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Oyster, Macaroni and Vermicelli Pies, Asparagus, Herring a la Sardines, fresh and dried Herrings, assorted Soups, Bacon, Cheese, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 7th June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Patent Repeater Grand Square Piano, by Challon and Son, a handsome Dog-cart with a fine Grey Arab Horse and Harness, &c., &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain Ducat.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vussuljee Hurrydass, Luckmidass Hurridass, and Javerbaye, widow of Thucker Hurridass Premjee, deceased, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 374 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Purbhoodass Juggeevundass and Parpia Purdhan, on the west by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Rughoonath Juggeevundass, and on the south by the house lately belonging to Sha Purmanundass Lulloobhoy, but now to Ebjee Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No 675, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, but now under No. 86, and which were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Damother Thackersey and others, and are now occupied by Vulloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcurrum and others.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 154 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort, in Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Bazaar Gate Street, on the west by the public road called Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Sha Cooverjee Cullianjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass but now to Ragoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 725 and 576, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 70, and were lately in the occupation of Gopall Sewjee and others, and are now occupied by Dewchund Nanjee, Hurridass Cullianjee and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Mandvi Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the public road leading to Mandvi Bunder, and on the south by the house now or formerly of Pragjee Luckmidass, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 842 and 843, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 282 but now under No 288, and were formerly in the occupation of Ruttonsey Goculdas and others, and are now occupied by Cooverjee Odowjee, Currumchund Mahowjee.

Bombay, 7th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of MESSES, CLUBS and RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL to their FRESH SUPPLY of STORES, just received OVERLAND, and via SUEZ CANAL; which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 6
Bacon in Tins	1 0	1 2
Bath Chaps	0 14	1 0
Ox Tongues ... each	4 0	4 8
CHEESE—		
Double Gloucester, Chedder and Berkley, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Pine Apple do.	0 14	1 0
Stilton do	1 2	1 4
BUTTER—		
Best Dorset, in 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6
Do. do in 2 lb. "	2 6	2 10
SAUSAGES—		
Lyons Sausages	4 12	5 0
Brunswick do	2 2	2 6
Bologna do	2 2	2 8
Do do	1 6	1 8
Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage	2 6	2 10
Pork Sausages	1 0	1 4
Cambridge do	1 0	1 4
Oxford do	2 0	2 4
Do do (small)	1 2	1 4
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork do	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game	1 4	1 8
Ham and Chicken	1 4	1 8
PATTEES—		
Pate of Quail	2 0	2 4
Pate of Woodcock	2 0	2 4
Pate of Partridge	2 0	2 4
Pate of Lark	2 0	2 4
Pate of Snipe	2 0	2 4
Pate of Grouse	2 0	2 4
Pate of Chicken	2 0	2 4
Pate de Foi Gras (truffled)	3 0	3 8
GAME AND POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Pheasant	4 8	5 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef Do Ham Do Tongue Do Meat (Strasburg Paste) Yarmouth Bloater Paste ... each	0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste Potted Game Do Salmon Do Ham and Chicken Shrimp Paste Pate de Diable ... each	0 12	0 14
SOUPS—		
Chicken, Cock à Leckie, Cressi, Green Peas, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Palestine, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Venison, each	0 10	0 12
Grouse and Partridge, each	1 0	1 2
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each.	0 8	0 10
Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... in ½ pints	0 8	0 12
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef Steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomata, Wellington ... ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do ... pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce ... in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies ... pints	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrin's Sauce ... pints	1 4	1 6
Do do ... ½ pints	0 10	0 12
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's)	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL—		
Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 12	0 14
Do ½ pints	0 8	0 10
FLAVOURING ESSENCES—		
Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley, in 2 oz. bottles	1 0	1 4
Do do 1 oz. do	0 10	0 12
PRESERVED FISH—		
Gorgona Anchovies	0 12	0 14
Anchovies, in oil	0 14	1 0
Ditto Dutch	0 8	0 10
Cod Roe, 1 lb tins	0 10	0 12
Caviare, Russian	1 4	1 8
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Stewed do	0 14	1 0
Herrings, Fresh	0 8	0 10
Do à la Sardines	0 14	1 0
Do Red	1 4	1 8
Do Kippered	0 12	0 14
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0	1 2
Ditto Fresh	0 8	0 10
Findon Haddocks	1 2	1 4
Ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamprey, in Oil or Jelly	1 8	1 12
Pounded Crab	1 4	1 8
Sardines, large	0 12	0 14
Ditto small	0 7	0 8
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Ditto Fresh	1 0	1 2
Ditto Kippered	2 0	2 4
Sprats, Dried	0 12	0 14
Lobster, Preserved	0 10	0 12
Ditto Fresh	0 10	0 12
Turbot, Fine	0 12	0 14
Eels, Fried	1 6	1 10
Trout, Spey	1 14	2 0
Cod-fish in Sauce	2 2	2 6
Yarmouth Bloaters	1 4	1 8
Oysters, large tins, pints	1 4	1 8
Do Milton	0 12	0 14
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—		
Asparagus	1 0	1 4
Ditto German	3 0	3 6
French Beans	0 12	1 0
Carrots	0 8	0 10
Green Peas	0 10	0 12
Parsnips	0 6	0 8
Petit Pois	1 0	1 4
Turnips	0 6	0 8
Portugal Onions	0 8	0 10
Sage and Onions	0 8	0 10
Stewed Mushrooms	0 14	1 0
PEEK, FREAN, AND HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS—		
Biscuits in 2 lbs. tins	1 4	1 8
Do. 1 ditto	0 12	0 14
Do. Mixed, 2 lbs. tins	1 8	1 12
Do. do. 1 ditto	0 14	1 0
Mackenzie's Machine do., 3 lbs. tins	1 8	1 12
Do. Digestive ditto	1 8	1 12
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 0
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds	0 14	1 0
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalili, Cauliflower, and Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickles and West India Pickle, each	0 12	0 14
FRUITS IN BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Cherry, Gooseberry, in 1 lb tin or jar	0 10	0 12
Do Do 2 lb tin or jar.	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb jar	0 10	0 12
Do in 2 lb jars	1 2	1 4
CANDIED FRUITS, &c.—		
Bon Bon Cosaques	1 8	2 0
Orange Peel	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb tins, each	1 12	2 0
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do loose, per lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, in bags of 7 and 14 lbs., per lb	0 7	0 8
Do. Ground, 1 lb canisters	1 4	1 8
Best Crystallized Sugar, in boxes containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
BRANDIES, BEER, &c.—		
Hennessey's, per box, 1 doz.	22 0	25 0
Martell's do	21 0	24 0
Pinet Castillon, do	22 0	25 0
Dennis, Mounie, & Co., per box	22 0	25 0
ExShaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland's Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Bordes) per box	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry (good)	20 0	23 0
Claret (best Medoc) quarts	11 0	13 0
Do. (do.) pints	6 8	8 0
Ginger Wine	11 0	16 0
Vermouth	16 0	18 0
Jamaica Rum	18 0	20 0
Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Do do pints	3 0	3 8
Bass' Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	5 12	6 4
Do do pints	3 12	4 0
Guinness's Stout (Sparks, Moitue) pints	3 12	4 0
MANILLA CIGARS—		
No. 2 Cigar Shape (Cavieta) per 1,000	46 0	50 0
" 2 Cheroot do (Cavieta) do.	46 0	50 0
COCONADAS (made from picked Tobacco) expressly for us—		
The Babington, in boxes 250 each	3 8	4 0
The Leisure Hour, do. 250	3 0	3 8
The Havannah Shaped do. 250	3 0	3 8
The Burmah do. do. 500	5 0	6 0
The do. do. do. 100	1 4	1 8
CANDLES—		
Table Candles ... per packet	0 8	0 9
Do. (Price's) do.	0 10	0 12
Do. (Ozokerit) do.	0 14	1 0
Carriage do.	0 8	0 9
Do. by Price & Co. do.	0 10	0 12

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 1st to 31st May 1871.

Anderson, Alex
Anderson, W
Abdoola Matiff bin Ibrahim Nurdin
Andrew, C
Aitchison, Mrs
Armstrong, C, Asst Surgeon
Aitkinson, H
Bailey, J
Brown
Birbeck, M
Bristow, J W
Betterson, T
Boult, F, and Co
Patten, G H
Bowman, J W
Cuthbert, L, Mrs
Caingtt, F G
Carroll, N
Cullianjee Khetsey
Cringle, T S
Chenu, E
Cresezte, T S
Campbell, R D A, Captain
Chapman, C H
Craig, J C
Davey, J
Dadabhoy Cursetjee
Davies, C J, Mrs
Dally, J
Dhunbai, widow of Hormusjee Cowasjee
Dodd, C, Capt
Fosbery, E H, Esq
Finglas, J J, Capt
Fenner, W
Freeman, F
Graham, J
Graham, H L & Co
Golding, J
Godfrey, F E
Geary, J, Capt
Gambier, G R, Lieut
Hay, C, Mrs
Henderson, G
Herbert, S
Hill, F
Hoolley, H
Hofty fierer
Hewett, M, Mrs
Hurrybhoy Juggeewan
Jamsetjee, Sorabjee Dustoor
Johnson, V A
Jones, T G
Kawasjee Eduljee, Messrs
Kerrien, E, Capt
Lorrance, W C
Leston, J, Capt
Laing, J
Lindlay, W H
Locks, Mrs
Local Fund Superintendent of Bridges, Bombay
McRae, J H
Munday, C J, S Asst Surg, Military Store-keeper, Bombay
Muller, A N
Mirza Cassim Hosein Bebasa Mahomed
Maken Javaram
Marriot
Martin, G B N, Lieut
Newton, J
Nowrojee Burjorjee Dady
Nesbitt, A C, Dr
Naylor, T
Pollard, Mrs
Poole, A, Captain
Pike, H G
Piller, G, Pensioned Private
Portman, Mrs
Pratt, R, Bdr General
Patton, R, Major General
Perrins, Captain
Palliser, H G
Ray, T T
Rogers, G E
Reed, C, Sgt
Rhodes & Co
Ryall, G J
Radam
Randall, Miss
Rusterman, S & Co
Smith, A, Mrs
Smith, Taylor & Co
Secretary Compensation Committee
Secretary Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Bombay
Shellotoe, D
Shipp, W
Tatlock, W
Tajthij, T
Temey, B
Tegsunka Sadaram
Vataram Toonjaram
West, Mrs
Walter, H L, Captain
Wuttall, J
Williams, W
Yonge, C W, Captain

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and, on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

DR. F. J. MOUAT, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well-known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOUND, in a hired Carriage, a BUNCH of NINE KEYS. The Owner can have them on identifying them and paying the cost of advertising.—Apply at the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, ICE, to arrive per Steamer from ITALY.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY,

BEG to announce to Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they are now landing, from each Steamer arriving, a large quantity of STORES for the MONSOON SUPPLIES. Gentlemen favouring us with their indents may depend upon everything supplied being of the freshest, and from the well known makers, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Hogarth and Co., Gillon and Co., and Moir and Co.

BULL & Co.,
Medow Street,

N. B.—A detailed List will appear in a few days.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

	Rs.
Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style ... Rs. 12 8 Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit ... 8 8	20
Ditto Superior Quality	25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted ... 18 8 Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably ... 12 8	30
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers	16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts	5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS,

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps,
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 51	per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	18	"
Flannel Shirts	6	each.
Indian Shirts	6	"
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	8	"
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	6	per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	15	each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,
No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,

in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class ... £13 5s. 6d.
" " Second Class ... £ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE 1871.

OPENING NIGHT!

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT
OF
"LAUGHING FACES,"

In which they will personate eleven different characters,
ENGLISH,
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
AND
FRENCH.

The peculiarities of each Nationality being vividly presented to the audience, replete with light and elegant Music, appropriate and happy selection of Songs and Dances!

THE NEW AND TASTEFUL SCENERY

Is carried with them, in order that the Entertainment shall not lack one of its most important items. Pronounced by the Press of the various Cities and Towns in which it has been presented, to be the most entertaining piece of two hours' genuine Fun ever enjoyed in India. Assisted by the accomplished Pianiste,

MRS. J. B. ASHETON,
WHO WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ... Rs. 2
Stalls ... " 3 | Pit ... " 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.
Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. OLIVER DEERING. Agent.—Mr. CHAS. DEBMER.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31ST MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to Forty Rupees per share), declared at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID on and after the FIRST OF JUNE, 1871, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the register at this date.

By order,
GEO. PUGH, Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 25th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c, &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their

AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to notice that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, NEW SHAPE, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, IN ALL SIZES, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, RICHLY EMBROIDERED, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, TRIMMED RICHLY, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, READY MADE, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

25th April 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. * 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. * 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 24, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 35 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.
BASS'S BEER.
FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING MATERIALS AND TOOLS, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES of various sizes.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.
LITHOGRAPHIC, PRINTING, and TRANSFER INK.
SNAKE or WATER of AYR STONES.

ALBION PRINTING PRESSES, Super Royal, Royal size.
Ditto ditto Demy, Foolscap size.
GALLEY PRESSES.
ATHOL do.
PRINTING INK, Black and Red.
SPRING BRASS RULES.
TYPE CASES.
WHOLE FRAMES and RACKS.
COMPOSING STICKS of sizes.
LEAD and BRASS RULE CUTTERS.
IRON CHASES of sizes.
AMERICAN POTASH.

BINDERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

PAPER CUTTING MACHINES.
PAGING or NUMBERING MACHINES.
CARD BOARD CUTTING MACHINES.
RULING INK, Red and Blue.
BINDERS' CUTTING PRESSES.
MILL BOARDS and PASTE BOARDS.
BINDING CLOTH.
CARD BOARDS, White and Coloured.
LEATHER for binding purposes, viz., Morocco, Calf, Roan, &c.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT FOR
MESSRS. HUGHES AND KIMBER, LONDON,

Is prepared to receive Orders for Printing and Binding Machinery, Presses, Tools, Materials, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

MEADOW STREET.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
TANDUM HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
SINGLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

USEFUL TO
SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS
IN GENERAL

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS.—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Baskets secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 13 in. ... Rs. 10

Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. ... Rs. 5

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1½ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	
ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1	8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS.

OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts ... Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name ... 25
Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINTING TYPE.

MESSRS. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY, and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favour. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which they request will meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Charcoal Irons.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in cases of severe counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found useful. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the recipe of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land and Bank shares remains steady. Spinning shares closed weaker. Inquiries for Port Canning shares at higher rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid-up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
15,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,880
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I., L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	151	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	167
750	2,900	2,0?8	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
400	4,000	1,250	Nil	Port Canning	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£12	13.10.?	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	19.5.5	do.	Do. New Shares	208

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,590
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	945
1600	450	150	...	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,080
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Maneckji Petit's	1,135
800	2,500	all	250 p.s	Oriental	2,020
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,3.5

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,400	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,900	2 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	...	125 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	585
570	1,800	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,000
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
301	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
290	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,5 0
580	5,000	1,462	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	70 p	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,125
2,000	400	35	35 p	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	520
121	2,500	all	60	Princes of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
154	2,000	all.	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500			Carwar Company	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co.	410 x.d
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	87 x d

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	..	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,290	2,375	Nov. '64	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-15
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-15
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent		114¼
Five per cent		106¼
Four per cent		99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)		107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67		103
15 years' Debenture Loans		108½
10 years' do.	do.	106
5 years' do.	do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	House Rate	115
Do.	Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Stephenson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Kinchant, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Birnie, Staff Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on general duty, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Drummond, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England
Black, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Lieutenant, (The Queen's), on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Hamilton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Baroda.
Stephenson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Turner, Lieutenant, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Kingscote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lucknow.
Birnie, Staff Surgeon, Bombay Medical Dept., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd June, 1871.

The attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, Brigades and Stations, and Officers Commanding regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, and Brigades and Batteries of Artillery, is called to the subjoined extract from the G. O. G. I., republished under G. G. O. No. 111 1864:—

Para 5.—" As the apprehension of deserters, and the speedy issue of the reward to those who assist the Government by effecting it, depends materially upon the transmission of Rolls and full particulars by regimental authority to Civil and Military functionaries concerned, Commanding Officers are held responsible that the earliest possible intimation of desertion from their corps is made to all proper quarters, especially to the chief police authorities at the several presidency towns and ports of embarkation."

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps, officiating Adjutant 22nd N. I., to be Station Staff Officer at Neemuch.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, are published for information:—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 391 of 31st ultimo, Staff Assistant Surgeon Hare is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

Cornet J. C. Kinchant, 11th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Sind Horse, is attached to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry in view of his studying the native language.

Captain C M Ryves, General List, is attached to do duty with the 2nd Regiment N I Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 18th May 1871:—

Lieut.-Colonel W. V. Shewell, Staff Corps, officiating Quartermaster General of the Army.

The following arrangement in the 18th N. I. is confirmed:—

Major C. O. Lord officiated as Wing Officer from the 20th to the 26th March 1871, both days inclusive.

The following order is confirmed:—

Kolapoor Station Order, Dated 20th May 1871, appointing Captain Tinling, officiating Quartermaster 17th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Bulkley.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

89th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Godwin-Austen, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d	
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Baroda (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	M. Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Behar, Blake, to China, &c.
Ship City of Berlin, Warden, to Liverpool.
Ship Prince Oscar, Powles, to Liverpool.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Wilson, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 53 cases copper brazier, B Ambaidass.
Brazilian (s), hhds brandy, R Bendon Hobbs.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 20 kegs soft soap, H Allybhoy; 70 cases sherry, 30 cases whiskey, 20 cases gin, 20 cases claret, 20 cases hock and 12 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 7 packages medicine, R Jewraj; 81 cases confectionery, &c., N & B Wadia; 66 casks beer, Nowrojee and Cursetjee; 18 packages hardware, 8 packages blotting wire and 250 packages iron nails, T Adumjee; 11 cases provision, 40 cases oilmanstore, 1 case cheese and 4 cases bacon, C Dadabhoy.
The Tweed, 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Conflict, 20 barrels tar, J Moosajee.
City of Brussels, 1 case hardware, N Canjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 82 cases corks, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 126 cases brandy, S Merwanjee & Co; 4,140 boxes brandy, 5 boxes marasquen and 10 boxes claret, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 7 casks earthenware, K Esmallee.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Dublin, 23 cases ginger wine, 17 cases rum and 4 cases whiskey, S Rustomjee Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 3 bales cotton, Moolleedbur and Hoss az
Persia, 500 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 93 bales cotton, V Manchund; 48 bales cotton, R Moorarjee; 46 bales cotton, P Bhanjee.
Sydney Dacres, 257 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co; 26 cases fishamaws, and 70 bundles horns, N Ganjee.
Oriflamme, 94 bales cotton, B Zoomkan.
Elizabeth Fry, 84 bales cotton, M Juggunath.
T E Lemon, 229 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co; 8 bales cotton, G Buldew.
Compta, 75 bales cotton, B Canjee.
Cavour, 178 bales cotton, V Manchund.
Royal Adelaide, 480 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 15 bales cotton, E Hurjeevan; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sir Charles Napier, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales cotton, G Premjee.
Cavour, 49 bales cotton, N Premchund.
Timsah, 41 bales cotton, N Kuttow; 293 bales cotton, Grabran & Co.
Evelyn, 25 bales cotton, W Nursey.
Delhi (s), 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 160 bales wool, N Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, G Fazul & Co.
Euxine, 200 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 51 bales cotton, T Sackulchund.
Stornoway, 519 bags linseed, Jones, Scott & Co.
British Consul, 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Charles Ball, 300 bags linseed, S Narronjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 30 cases M. of P. shells, N. Ganjee; 11 bundles hides, and 4 bundles skins, C. Nanjee; 2 cases shawls, P. Apoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.
Delhi (s), 300 bags coffee, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 16 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Sphinx (s), 293 bags coffee, Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Delhi (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi (s), 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinoy & Co; 36 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
British India, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Dona Maria, 25 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 14 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 275 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 242 bales cotton, J Poorbhoy.
Behar (s), 5 chests M opium, E Hamed; 14 chests M opium, H A N Momed; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 9 chests M opium, H E Elias; 9 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 114 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests M opium, D Vussonjee; 8 packages khinkis, E F Momed; 1 box silver dollars, E Hamed; 54 bundles genda horns, L Rajubally; 2 boxes silver dollars, J Sewjee; 31 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 1 chest M opium, S Cooverjee.
Anna Henderson, 98 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 98 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 16 chests M opium, G Seenganee; 9 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 4 chests M opium, S Jo gulkison.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	June	13	Tuesday	September	19
Do	do	20	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	27	Do	October	7
Do	July	4	Do	do	14
Do	do	11	Do	do	21
Do	do	18	Do	do	28
Do	do	25	Do	November	4
Do	August	1	Do	do	11
Do	do	8	Do	do	18
Do	do	15	Do	do	25
Do	do	22	Do	December	2
Do	do	29	Do	do	9
Do	September	5	Do	do	16
Do	do	12	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded " via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday	June	7	Wednesday	September	27
Do	do	21	Thursday	October	12
Do	July	5	Do	do	26
Do	do	19	Do	November	9
Do	August	2	Do	do	23
Do	do	16	Do	December	7
Do	do	30	Do	do	21
Do	September	13	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	June	17	Monday	September	25
Do	July	3	Do	October	6
Do	do	11	Do	do	22
Do	do	29	Do	November	6
Do	August	12	Do	do	20
Do	do	26	Do	December	4
Do	September	9	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE

Saturday	June	10	Saturday	September	10
Do	do	24	Monday	October	9
Do	July	8	Do	do	16
Do	July	23	Do	do	31
Do	August	5	Do	November	13
Do	do	22	Do	do	27
Do	September	6	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	3 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

NOTICE.—During the Monsoon the TRAINS of the Company WILL BE UNABLE to RUN through between KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have therefore been made for Passengers, and their Luggage, Horses, Carriages and Dogs, and for Goods to be conveyed by road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

Passengers with 1st and 2nd Class through tickets only will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other class of tickets will be issued available between those places. The charges named below in addition to the ordinary fares will be made for each Passenger.

Passengers booked through will be allowed free the same quantity and description of Luggage as are allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains. Any Luggage in excess of that quantity will be charged for at the rates mentioned below, in addition to the ordinary rates charged for excess Luggage.

Parcels and Dogs will also be booked through at the extra charges named below.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through, except under special arrangements, which can be made only with the undersigned or with the Company's District Manager at Poona.

Goods of all kinds will be booked through between all the Goods Stations of this and the East Indian; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; the Oude and Rohilcund; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, and the Chicksagore and Raichore Stations of this Railway on the south side of the Kistna River, and will be conveyed in by road and by the Company's Steamer, or boat or punt, across the River, the extra charges named below being made in addition to the ordinary rates.

The charges for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore stations, including the Ferry, will be as under, in addition to the usual ordinary fares and rates between those places, viz:—

For each Passenger with the usual quantity of Free Luggage, Four Rupees.

For Passengers' Excess Luggage, and for Parcels, Four Annas per maund.

For each Dog, One Rupee.

For Special and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Goods, Three Rupees and Six Annas per ton.

For 4th and 5th Class Goods, Five Rupees and One Anna per ton.

For each Horse or Carriage booked through (upon special arrangements as previously mentioned) Twenty Rupees.

These additional rates and charges will be made for the conveyance of Troops and Officers and on Government stores carried by the Railway between Kistna and Chicksagore.

Any persons who may be desirous of crossing the Kistna River in the Company's Steamer or boat, may do so on paying Eight Annas each, and they may carry with them, free, the same quantity and description of Luggage as would be allowed free to Third Class Passengers by train; any in excess of that quantity, being paid for at the rates named above for Excess Luggage.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the public, the Company do not accept any responsibility or risk or liability whatever for injury or damage or delay to Passengers or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will as respects Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, be in force on and after Saturday the 10th June, instant, and as respects Goods on and after Monday, 26th June, instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains see separate Notice of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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With Two Assistants.
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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5	per Month.
Third Class	7½	,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10	,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TRONSON—June 6th, at Bombay, Mr. George Tronson, Station Master B. B. & C. I. Railway, Surat, aged 35 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HIGGINSON—May 31st, at Goodah, Oudh, the wife of Frederick W. Higginson, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
MERCER—May 26th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Warren H. Mercer, Esq., Punjab Police, of a son.

DEATH.

BROADFOOT—May 23rd, between Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, Helen Douglas Broadfoot, aged 23 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the " Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

WE are able to state, on the authority of letters from Cabul, that the Russians have not entered Bokhara. It is, indeed, true that the King of Bokhara, having some dispute with the Russians, fled lately from his capital southwards to Karshi, leaving the Grand Vizier at the head of the Bokharian Government. The Russians at once threatened to advance and occupy the capital; but the King, abandoning all show of hostility, went himself to the camp of the Russian General, and succeeded in effecting an amicable arrangement of the differences between the two States. The Russian troops, which had begun their march on Bokhara, have received orders to return to Samarcand, and the King, being reconciled with his powerful enemy, goes back to his capital to remain there so long as he is on his good behaviour. This little story illustrates, as forcibly as the capture of Bokhara by Russian troops itself would have done, the completeness of the ascendancy Russia has acquired over the rulers of all the States of Central Asia beyond Afghanistan.

Regarding the state of affairs in Afghanistan itself, we learn that after the capture of Herat Yakoob Khan marched without delay towards Furrah and Candahar. At Subzwar, to the north of the former place, his troops met those of the Ameer's general, Feramorz Khan, and, after a hard fight, defeated and drove him back on Furrah, where he remained, at latest dates, awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements despatched from Cabul by the Ameer under the command of Aslum Khan. As soon as these troops joins him, it is supposed that Feramorz will advance and try to recapture Herat. Yakoob, however, is not likely to rest on his laurels, and will probably try to follow up his victory as rapidly as possible, before his enemies have time to unite their forces. Candahar is protected by but a scanty garrison under Meer Afzul Khan. The Ameer has no intention of going either to Herat or Candahar himself. He stays at Cabul, trying to raise money and to organize more troops, and, in his jealous disquietude, imprisoning Sirdars whom he suspects of intriguing with Yakoob Khan. The brother of Shere Dill Khan and three other Sirdars have been put in chains on a charge of treachery. Shere Ali has recalled all his troops from the Khyber Pass, which is now in the hands of the savage tribes, and is completely closed against travellers. In Turkistan the troops are disaffected to the Ameer, who has been advised to bring them back to Cabul. Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, has distinctly informed the Ameer that he can place no reliance on the troops; and that, unless they are recalled, they will soon rise in rebellion. The difficulty for the Ameer, however, is to find new troops to replace the old ones. The report that Abdool Rahman Khan had reached Maimana in Turkistan is unfounded. The Sirdar, by latest accounts, was encamped on the banks of the Oxus. The state of public feeling in Cabul is described as very bad, as the news from all quarters is most alarming, and the people dare not talk about political or military affairs out of dread of the Ameer.

IF the anticipations of the newspapers, " that the Comte de Chambord will shortly be King of France," be well founded, the monarchical majority in the National Assembly has lost no time in showing its real sentiments towards the Minister whom it made use of to destroy the Commune of Paris. The last batches of insurgent prisoners, left over after a week of massacres, have not yet been butchered at Versailles; but the impatient monarchists, rejoicing in the thought that at last their turn has come, and that Liberal France lies crushed beneath their feet for many a long year to come, are already telling M. Thiers that the best thing he can do is to retire quietly into private life and make room for the heir of the Bourbons. The situation may perhaps be otherwise explained, if we suppose that M. Thiers himself is playing a part in a little comedy; that he never meant to uphold the Republic, but merely accepted the office of Chief of the Executive Power in order to facilitate the return of the Orleans princes; and that, now the revolution is crushed, and the often-talked-of family arrangement has been completed, which allows the childless Comte de Chambord to reign for his life on condition that the sceptre shall at his death be transferred to the House of Orleans, the mission of the veteran statesman and intriguer is fulfilled, and he can resign power with the proud consciousness that he has succeeded in undoing the work of 1848. But it would be unjust, without evidence, to accuse M. Thiers of so much dissimulation. Repeatedly, during the last three months, he has sworn fidelity to the Republic; and, if it be said that such oaths are not of such account among politicians, the personal character of M. Thiers—his excessive vanity and ambition—seem to forbid the supposition that he has willingly played the part of a catspaw. The distrust with which the Right regarded him was, too, so intense that it could hardly be restrained by considerations of prudence even before Paris was taken, and while the maintenance of M. Thiers' authority was essential to the suppression of a formidable rebellion.

A day or two before the last mail left England there was a curious scene in the Assembly. A report had been circulated that M. Thiers, in conversation with some Republican mediators, had dared to speak of conciliation. The mere rumour that such a thing was possible so aroused the passions of members of the majority in the Assembly that one Deputy rose in his place and asked M. Thiers to state what he really had said. The Minister, thus challenged, assumed an injured air, and vehemently protested against being catechised about his opinions. He ended a short speech by threatening to resign unless the Assembly passed an immediate vote of confidence in him. Being, for the time, indispensable to all parties, he gained his point, the vote of confidence being carried by 495 to 10. But what one French paper bitterly describes as " the imperious and imperial tone" in which the Minister demanded the capitulation of the Assembly must have created a rankling feeling of resentment which has now found vent. One of the Deputies is said to have remarked to a friend, " I vote with him now; but wait—he shall pay for it." The time has come now; there is no longer any cause to fear a union of the Republican and the Communist parties to oppose the restoration of King or Emperor. The atrocities committed by the conquering troops in Paris prove that the army has caught the savage temper of those Deputies who habitually speak of the insurgents with a brutality that is almost fiendish, and who believed that, in taking Paris by storm, they were stamping out for ever the revolutionary disease, and taking a final and complete vengeance for the massacres of aristocrats in the years of the Reign of Terror. If the Orleans princes have really cast in their lot with these furious partisans of divine right and priestcraft, and haters of modern society, they have lost their chance of helping France to found a moderate and lasting Government. The best thing they could have done, in their own interests, was to abjure all family ties, and come forward as simple French citizens. The feeling of loyalty to the Bourbons is absolutely dead among the intelligent class in France; and, even while Louis Philippe reigned, there was little personal attachment to the House of Orleans shown by the people. But moderate Liberals, who would never accept the Comte de Chambord as their King, are reconciled to the belief that a Republic would be more likely to prosper with an Orleans prince as president than with any other elected chief. One cannot but still hope that such a solution of existing difficulties may be found practicable. A Bourbon or a Bonapartist restoration, pure and simple, would but prepare the way for more plots, rebellions, and revolutions. The Commune, indeed, has perished, having fulfilled its threat of laying Paris in ruins if it could not conquer in battle; but its spirit survives. In the dignified and touching address in which Delescluze exhorted the National Guards to fight to the last, he reminded his fellow-citizens that what they were fighting for was that social equality with the promise of which they had so long been mocked, and that, " even if it were not given to them to reap what they had sown, they were opening out a sublime future for their children." These are not idle words. Again and again will the effort to achieve social equality be renewed in France, until the country is blessed with a wise statesman who can conciliate the people by good laws and a liberal policy instead of provoking, by harshness and bigotry, insurrections and civil war. A Republic might be capable of so uniting all classes once more in a great nation; but Bourbon or Bonapartist rule will never heal the wounds of distracted France.

IN a confidential communication to the *Times of India* Mr. Anstey says it was not because he could not get his fee from the Wahabee prisoners that he returned to Bombay, *re infectâ*. This explanation only deepens the mystery. The question becomes more puzzling than ever,—Why, then, did Mr. Anstey come back? Nobody supposed that the mere pleasure of denouncing the Government of India, and astonishing the Judges of Bengal with his old-world lore about *main prise*, would have sufficed to make the learned counsel undertake a journey across India in the hottest season of the year. The fee, undoubtedly, was the temptation; yet, though the money was forthcoming, the barrister turned back. It was hinted a few days ago, in the *Times of India*, that, in sheer dread of Mr. Anstey's tongue, the Government of India had promised the Wahabees a free pardon, if they rejected the services of their terrible counsel; but this scandalous insinuation is as unworthy of belief as would be the suggestion that the counsel himself had been bought off by Government. The whole affair is perplexing; and we hope Mr. Anstey will publish a brief treatise, say of some hundred octavo pages, to make the motives of his strange conduct quite clear to the anxious world.

IN the list that has been published of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the Parsees suffering from famine in Persia, we miss the names of the sons of the first Parsee Baronet. We can only suppose there is some omission. The Jejeebhoy family have won a reputation for generosity, and are not likely to be found wanting on such an occasion as the present.

THE report on the administration of Cochin for 1869-70 reached us yesterday.

THE " Pioneer" now tells us it is very unlikely that General Balfour will return to India.

CAPTAIN F. F. ROWCROFT, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN W. L. P. DRUMMOND, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

A FACETIOUS correspondent of the " Pioneer" puts the following query:—Can you tell me what is the difference between " The People's William" and " The Habitual Criminals' Bill?"

IT is not generally known (says the " Pioneer") that there would have been a Camp of Instruction formed last year, but that by an oversight credit for the cost was not taken in the estimates.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA has directed that in every case of officers being temporarily employed by heads of departments, his consent or that of the general officer commanding the division or district be previously obtained before the usual notification in the local Gazette.

THE Fibre Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society in Bengal have reported on the samples of Neilgherry nettle and plantain fibre submitted to them by the Government of India. The plantain fibre seems at present of doubtful value, being only half as strong as hemp. The Neilgherry nettle on the contrary is very promising. It is very like the rhea, with perhaps more tow, but beautifully soft. As with rhea the preparation is the great difficulty. The Neilgherry nettle fibre would, it is calculated, be worth about £55 per ton in London.

SOME degenerate Freemasons of Calcutta have been attempting to work on Mr. J. B. Roberts' brotherly feelings by making the " signs" when they appeared as defendants in his Court. " Now with what object it is done," says Mr. Roberts, " I do not know, but I feel it necessary to inform those whom it may concern that it is highly improper for any person to attempt to influence the bench in that way. It is most objectionable, and I may say it amounts to a contempt of Court. If they think that it will benefit them in any way, all I can say is that they are very much mistaken."

THE LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE S. W. PRONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the able letters and articles which have recently been published in your journal, condemning in strong terms the waste of public moneys spent profusely by the Public Works Department on the construction of an expensive Light-house on the S. W. Prongs, which is estimated to cost nearly six lacs of rupees, allow me to invite the attention of yourself and your correspondents to the following passage which occurs in para. 304 of " the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency, for 1868-69":—

" Some doubt having been expressed as to the reliability of the substratum on the site to bear the weight of the light-house, the point has been set at rest by a Committee—viz., Lieutenant Colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. Ormiston, Chief Engineer Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and Mr. Le Messurier, Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway—who have decided that the foundations could be relied on for a much heavier structure, and *that the site chosen is the best*."*

How can the public reconcile the decision of the Government Committee with that of your nautical correspondents, who condemn the Light-house as worse than useless on account of the site being so bad as to decoy vessels and cause shipwrecks and the loss of lives and property? The present site was not finally fixed until after the receipt of the report of the Committee, composed of Engineers of the highest rank and position, who unanimously declared that " the site chosen is the best." If it be found that all the three Engineers were wrong in recommending the site as the best that could be selected, they should be dismissed by Government and should be compelled to refund the amount laid out on the work. This is a most serious matter; and affects, on the one hand, the reputation and prospects of the above mentioned Engineers, and, on the other, the interests of the vessels which bring numerous passengers and valuable merchandise into this great emporium. It should therefore be placed beyond doubt by unimpeachable testimony. The captains of the ships at anchor in our harbour should meet and deliberate on this most important question, and make a suitable representation to Government if they are able to demolish the report of the Government Committee, to which I have drawn their attention.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 6th June. JUSTITIA.

* The italics are mine.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BARODA.

APPENDED is a resolution of the local Government, just passed, with reference to the general report of the Resident on the administration of the Baroda State for the official year ending 31st March 1871:—

RESOLUTION.—The chief event of importance during the year under report is the death of His Highness Khunderao. His Excellency in Council expressed his regret on the occasion in a Notification published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*.

2. His Highness Khunderao left no son to succeed him, but from the information furnished by the Resident it appeared possible that a posthumous child might be born. The Resident was therefore informed that under these circumstances His Excellency in Council considered that it would be premature to recognize His Highness Mulharrao, the only surviving brother of the late Gaekwar, as succeeding to the Baroda State in his own right. Colonel Barr was however instructed that there was no objection to the assumption by His Highness Mulharrao of the administration of the State as Regent till the condition of the widowed Ranee should be satisfactorily ascertained. These instructions have been approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

3. In accordance with these views the administration has been carried on by His Highness Mulharrao. In the meanwhile the Ranee continued to reside in the palace; and the Resident made it his duty to visit her from time to time in order to enquire after her health and comfort.

4. About three months after the death of His Highness Khunderao, the Resident reported his belief that the Ranee was pregnant. And about the same time the lady addressed Government in urgent terms requesting to be removed to Poona or some other place in British territory. His Excellency in Council considered it necessary to ascertain clearly the grounds on which these representations were made. And this was accordingly done, the Ranee being given an opportunity of personally stating her views to a Member of the Government. From the enquiries that were made it did not appear that His Highness Mulharrao had failed to meet the expressed wishes of the Ranee in any matter regarding her personal safety and comfort. But as she continued to express her apprehensions and her desire for British protection it was arranged, in consultation with His Highness Mulharrao, that she should be removed from the palace in the city to the Residency, where she would be under the special charge of a European commissioned officer and his wife. And this arrangement was accordingly carried out with the full assent of His Highness Mulharrao.

5. With regard to the appointment of Gopalrao Myral as Minister, Government have raised no objection as he bears a high character and appears to be much esteemed by the people of Baroda. But it appears doubtful, from his advanced age and want of administrative experience, whether he will find himself equal to deal with the responsible and burdensome work which his position involves. His Excellency in Council has therefore, in the interest of the Baroda State, advised the Durbar to obtain, if possible, the services of an efficient Assistant for the Minister, choosing for this post some younger man of good education and with some experience of modern systems of administration.

6. His Excellency in Council cannot altogether accept the favourable view which Colonel Barr takes of the past administration of the Baroda State; and he is glad to learn that the new Minister " is anxiously engaged in reconstructing the administration and giving form and organization to the departments of which it is composed." The nature and results of these measures should be reported for the information of Government. As pointed out by Colonel Barr, Government have not officially such sources of information as will enable them to judge confidently of the working of the existing system. But there seems to be no doubt that considerable reforms are called for in many branches of the administration.

7. Colonel Barr should express to His Highness Mulharrao the satisfaction with which His Excellency in Council has learnt the steps which he has taken towards establishing a regular system of State education. The Resident's further report on this subject will be awaited with interest.

8. Government are glad to learn that the territorial division between Jubhoogaum under Baroda and Wasna under Chota Oodeypoor in the Rewa Kanta, has been satisfactorily carried out by Captain Cathcart.

9. Copies of Colonel Barr's report and of this Resolution should be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and to the Government of India, and copies may be placed in the Editor's Room.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

Communication with Paris is now reopened.

A great number of insurgent prisoners are being executed at Versailles.

Grousset has been arrested in Paris. Felix Pyat is in Switzerland.

It is the prevailing opinion of the journals that the Comte de Chambord will shortly be King.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 6⅜d.

The Bombay mail of the 13th ultimo was delivered in London on the 5th instant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, 1,873 tons, and 450 h. p., Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mr Wilkinson and Mr Carr.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Buck and Major Hamilton.

BOMBAY.

CROSSING THE KISTNA IN THE MONSOON.—The Kistna bridge not being finished, the G. I. P. Railway Company have arranged for a ferry across the river by means of a steamer or boats.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—On Monday a Boree girl, aged about seven years, was severely kicked by a horse, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, three natives were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—As the weather is at present cloudy in the evenings, and as cloudy weather is unfavourable for electrical experiments, the lectures on the Induction Coil at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute have for the present been discontinued.

THE WEATHER is now becoming unsettled in Bombay. The past two days have been exceedingly sultry, and in the evenings thick clouds surcharged with electricity have covered the sky. A little rain fell on Monday evening, and also yesterday evening, but there has been almost no wind. Last night there was a great deal of thunder.

THE CONVICT WHITWELL.—We understand that it was proposed lately to send the convict Whitwell to the Andamans, but that the medical officers who attend him in the prison were of opinion that his removal to Port Blair in all probability would not restore him to health. Under these circumstances the unfortunate man will remain where he is. He is said to be still very ill.

THE RECENT MURDER.—Shaik Moorad Hoossein was yesterday brought up on remand in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of Ashia, woman, on the 29th ult. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined, and the accused was remanded to jail.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mazagon on the body of Arthur Gore Browne, formerly a water police constable. On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, deceased was staggering along the Reclamation at Waree Bunder. A policeman went up to him and taking hold of his arm conveyed him to the Royal Hotel at Mazagon, where he died the same day. Dr. Grey, who examined the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was heat apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from heat apoplexy.

THE hot winds at Mhow and Ahmednugger are as bad as ever, and people are beginning to shut up their houses again. Even in Poona many are obliged to shut up their houses, however unpleasant it is to go back to old hot weather habits again. There are signs of the usual storms from the east which precede the monsoon: the clouds are massing themselves in that direction, threatening us every evening, and making our nights close and uncomfortable.—*Deccan Herald*, June 5.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

TWENTY-FOUR Persian Parsees from Bunder Abbas arrived here yesterday by the steamer Kurrachee. Of this number, 4 are men, 9 women, and 11 children. Two of them, a boy aged about ten years and a girl, died at sea. While at Kurrachee they were well provided with food, clothing, &c., by the Parsee residents at that place. We are informed that during the voyage Captain Turner of the steamer in a praiseworthy manner provided them with everything necessary.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

IT will have been noticed that these artists are on Thursday evening to give an entertainment in the Grant Road Theatre. Mrs. Gill is better known in Bombay as Miss Waddy Deering; and as a graceful and pleasing actress she deserves a welcome back. For long we have seen laudatory allusions to Mr. Gill in the press of Bengal and other parts of India. The entertainment—which bears the name " Laughing Faces"—resembles, we are informed, that of Mr. and Mrs. Case, which had so successful a run in Bombay some two years ago. A most attractive programme is published, and we hope Mr. and Mrs. Gill will make their bow to a full house.

BHOW SCINDHIA.

A NATIVE contemporary states that, through the intercession of the Ranee of the deceased Khunderao Gaekwar, the indignities to which the late Prime Minister, Bhow Scindhia, has been subjected since Khunderao's death, have been ameliorated. He is said not only to have been kept in close custody, but to have been taken out, with fetters upon him, to work in the streets at certain hours of the day. The Ranee represented in a petition to the Resident that these indignities were intended to insult the memory of her late husband, for Bhow Scindhia was his staunch friend; and she prayed that he be released. At the instance of the Resident H. H. Mulharrao has ordered the fetters to be removed; and some furniture has been given him so as to make him more comfortable.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 6th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind light, thermometer 81, barometer 29·78, rainfall 2 inches 29 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·823, rainfall 3 inches 82 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th June, 12 Noon.—Weather rainy, thermometer 83.

TUTICORIN, 6th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·668.

VINGORLA, 6th June, 12 Noon.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 87.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 5th June, 4-28 P.M.; via Russia, 6th June, 12-35 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 5th June, 10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 5th June, 11-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 51 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th June, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th June, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th June, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 30	0 3
,, Calcutta	9 5	0 2
,, Madras	7 2	0 20

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 29th May, to Saturday, 3rd June 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	10,881	12	0
House Rate	8,806	10	11
Police Rate	1,844	0	8
Lighting do.	1,811	2	2
Water do.	10,512	10	10
Halalcore Cess	2,488	14	6
Market Fees	3,027	0	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	216	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	727	5	8
Fines and Penalties	332	14	5
Town Duties	9,603	7	4
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,300	0	0
Total Rs.	47,651	15	0

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP LALLA ROOKH, 869 tons, Captain W. Wilson, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 4,595 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP CITY OF BERLIN, 1,011 tons, Captain R. Warden, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,181 bales of cotton and 1,575 cwts. of linseed.

THE SHIP PRINCE OSCAR, 1,292 tons, Captain T. J. Powles, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,159 bales of cotton, 40 bales of wool, 525 cwts. of linseed, 160 cwts. of coir yarn, and 240 cwts. of galls.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on the 5th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Birnie, Mr. Kinchant, and one hundred and two deck passengers.

THE OUTGOING CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, Captain W. Blake, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 825 chests M. opium, 1,025 bales of cotton, 19 cwts. of elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. Malcolm Low. For Galle—Mr. D. Reid. For Melbourne—Mr. L. J. Reid and Mr. E. Edward. For Calcutta—Mr. Winlow. For Singapore—Mr. D. Cooper.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In referring to 1864, " C. C." says—" But no one who can remember the real or apparent financial condition of Bombay then would think of balancing that condition with the present, the labour market then and now, the value of money then and now." I cannot perceive the difference between the value of the rupee then and now. I do not think one can obtain more goods of any kind for a rupee now than he could obtain then. " C. C." glosses over the subject without touching the real point at issue—the *Chimerical Resolution*. The Bench at one stroke reduced the cost of the Police Rs. 10,000 a-month. Had this amount heretofore been unnecessarily thrown away, had it been unnecessarily expended, who is to blame, and why was it not saved long ago? If, on the other hand, it has been necessarily and judiciously spent, how can it be saved now? " C. C." has not told us. This is the real point at issue, and " C. C." avoids it altogether. If the Bench have power to do away with one-third of the force at a time, what more does " C.C." want? Let the Bench make two more strokes like the last, and it will be rid of the force altogether.

Accept, sir, my best thanks for having been allowed to take up so much of your valuable space, and permit me to add that I shall not trouble you again with this subject. B. B.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes and certificates of proficiency to the students of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution was held on Saturday last at the gymnasium on the Esplanade. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, whose name is familiar in connection with the East India Association, was called to the chair, and there was a large attendance of native gentlemen, among whom was a Prince of Delhi, accompanied by a number of his attendants.

Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, the secretary of the institution, read the report of the proceedings of the committee of management during the past two years. The last public meeting for the distribution of prizes was held in March 1869, since which time two successive committees had come into office and retired, and the institution had now entered upon the thirteenth year of its existence. The committee record with regret the death of one of the most active members and supporters of the institution, Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Chichghur, which occurred in September 1869. They also notice with regret the resignation of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama of the office of treasurer, which that gentleman conducted efficiently for several years. At the close of 1869, there were in all 192 pupils on the roll of the institution, of whom 113 were trained in the ordinary classes and 79 in the class reserved for private gentlemen. Of these, 149 were Parsees, 36 Gujerati-Hindoos, 5 Deccanee-Hindoos, and 2 Mussulmans. At the end of 1870, the total number of pupils amounted to 231, of whom 132 attended the ordinary classes, and 99 the class for gentlemen. Of these, again, 176 were Parsees, 46 Gujerati-Hindoos, 6 Deccanee-Hindoos, and 3 Jews. Several trivial causes, such as are usually found in the working of large institutions, combined for a time to retard an increase in the number of pupils; but these had been enquired into and removed, and the committee were now glad to report a considerable improvement in the internal managements of the gymnasium. Several changes and improvements have been introduced during the period under report; and a code of bye-laws has been framed, to the provisions of which a strict adherence is exacted both from the pupils and the teachers. The committee express their thanks to Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, the superintendent, for the improvements he has made in the working of the institution. Several English exercises are now taught in the different classes, among which may be mentioned the " vaulting horse," the " horizontal beam," the " leaping platform," the " leaping pole," the " leaping rope," &c. These were for some time taught by a European, who had some experience in English gymnasia, but who, unfortunately, has now left Bombay. In order to make the institution as efficient as is practicable, the committee have raised the salaries of the head master and masters. During the last two years, two public arenas for the exhibition of gymnastic sports were opened on the gymnasium premises. For admission to the first arena opened in September 1869, half-rupee and quarter-rupee tickets were issued, and a total sum of Rs. 261 was collected, out of which the expenses connected with the exhibition were defrayed. For the second exhibition, tickets of one rupee and half a rupee each were issued, and realised a sum of Rs. 578, out of which, after paying the expenses and giving a reward of Rs. 25 to the head master, the balance of Rs. 161 was carried to the credit of the gymnasium fund. In these arenas several gentlemen amateurs attended to compete for the prizes, as well as some sepoys of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. Similar arenas will be opened this year, when it is in the contemplation of the committee to invite native ladies to be present at the exhibition. For several years past during the Christmas holidays, a generous Parsee gentleman has anonymously borne the expenses of a prize cricket match on the Esplanade under the superintendence of the gymnasium committee. Two such matches were played in 1869 and 1870. The expenses of the match in the former year amounted to Rs. 267, and in the latter to Rs. 398, and were paid by the gentleman in question. On both these occasions, the presence of a large number of native ladies added considerably to the attractions of the sport. The committee tender their heartfelt thanks to the Parsee gentleman who has generously defrayed the expenses of these prize matches for several years past. Some time ago they addressed a letter of congratulation to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, the patron of the gymnasium, on his gaining the honor of a C. S. I. The institution is now supported by 103 subscribers. In the year 1869, the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,176, which, with the balance in hand, made a total of Rs. 7,084 to the credit of the institution. The disbursements in the same period amounted to Rs. 3,019, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,065. The receipts in 1870 were Rs. 2,229, which, with the balance in hand, amounted to Rs. 6,295. The disbursements were Rs. 1,935, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,360 to the credit of the institution on the 31st December 1870. It was the intention of the committee to open branch gymnasia in different parts of the island, but the funds, they regret, have been found insufficient even for the parent institution itself.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Poonegur, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Bomonjee Engineer—That the report of the managing committee for the 11th and 12th years, now read, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Byramjee Ruttonjee, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee—That Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Khory and Hormusjee Sorabjee Wadia be appointed to scrutinise the voting lists for the election of a new committee.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Bomonjee Gora, and

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seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Dosabhoy—That thanks are due to the managing committee of the gymnasium for the satisfactory way in which they have discharged their duties in the last two years.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Bomonjee Engineer, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee—That the members of the managing committee should continue in office for three years instead of one year as hitherto, and that they be requested to make their report at the end of the third year.

The boys then performed various gymnastic and acrobatic exercises, which were very creditably gone through and afforded great amusement to the visitors.

Prizes of certificates of proficiency and of books were then distributed to forty-five of the pupils.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, in addressing the meeting, thanked them for calling him to the chair. He thought, however, that it would have been more proper and more just to have conferred the honour upon some one of the gentlemen who had actively assisted in the management or progress of the institution. When twelve years ago the institution was first started, he (the Chairman) had taken some part in the preliminary arrangements; and now, after the lapse of twelve years, he was delighted to find it in a flourishing condition, and a source of material benefit to his countrymen. (Applause.) He did not wish to take up the time of the meeting in dilating upon the advantages of good health; its indispensableness to a happy life; or its necessary connection with a sound mind, and a right discharge of the duties of this world. That this institution had existed for twelve years, that it was at present in a flourishing condition, that a number of disinterested persons were labouring to promote its usefulness, were facts which evidenced that a portion of the native community at least fully appreciated its advantages. (Applause.) Leaving other considerations aside, the Chairman wished to direct attention to one point only. It was that when natives of this country claimed their just right of filling high Government offices, the reply proved a serious obstacle to their wishes. The authorities argued thus—"Before giving high posts to the natives of India, we must see whether or not, in a case of emergency arising, they would have sufficient pluck, courage, strength, or bravery to face danger. Supposing that an insurrection on a small scale broke out in a talooka, we must see whether or not a high native officer would at once ride out to face the insurgents." Now, the Chairman did not intend to say that bravery and strength were unknown among the natives of this country, but that the point having been raised by the authorities in England, special attention ought to be given to the subject. It ought to be noted that, upon gymnasia like this, depended not only the health and happiness of the natives, but also their political welfare. When a native officer was placed at the head of lacs of people, it was but fair to expect he should possess the strength and the courage, when danger arose, to rush forward in their defence. After speaking further on the subject, the Chairman thanked the managing committee for their disinterested labours, and Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee for the valuable services which, as stated in the report, he had willingly rendered to the gymnasium.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings. The Delhi Prince who was present at the meeting presented ten rupees for the distribution of sweetmeats among the pupils.

A PENALTY OF PERJURY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargeant, a suit was brought at the instance of Dossabhoy Hormusjee against Ghachee Dawood Durwesh, in which the defendant lost his case owing to his own character. The sum claimed was Rs. 1,121 the amount of a promissory note for borrowed money.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff deposed that he had paid the defendant Rs. 500 before the execution of the bill, on 8th May 1870, and 300 afterwards—Rs. 300 being due for interest. Before the note was given he received an order in defendant's handwriting upon Ookerjee Fakerjee to pay a sum of money on account, but that was not paid. The promissory note was in defendant's handwriting. The total amount claimed was due but none had been paid though demanded.

Defendant did not cross-examine the plaintiff, but deposed that he borrowed Rs. 530 from plaintiff five or six years ago. The money was paid for some shares and afterwards they were made over to the plaintiff, who received the price for them.

In reply to Mr. Marriott the defendant said—I was not defendant two or three years ago in a suit n which I denied the receipt of certain goods which I had purchased. I was a defendant in a suit. I don't remember if it was before his Lordship. I don't remember being in a suit, in which Mr. McCulloch was counsel for me, regarding lead pipe. I remember having the suit transferred to the long cause list and postponed for a year, but it was not this plaintiff. That was last year.

Mr. Marriott—You remember now, do you?

Defendant said he did.

By Mr. Marriott—The signature to this document (the order for payment) is not in my handwriting. I brought a suit against Ookerjee Fakerjee, and in that suit I produced some documents which I swore were signed by Ookerjee Fakerjee. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Bayley, and his Lordship held that those signatures which I swore were Ookerjee Fakerjee's were forgeries, for that person denied having signed those documents. I do not know anything about this promissory note and never gave a note to him. I only borrowed Rs. 500 on the security of shares.

The Judge—Did you employ a solicitor in that suit against Ookerjee Fakerjee?

Defendant—Yes.

The Judge—I quite believe that the plaintiff is speaking the truth, and in this matter, having to choose and select which of the two I am to believe, the plaintiff or defendant, I have no difficulty in doing so, especially after what occurred before Mr. Justice Bayley, who said that this man perjured himself. Of course, I having done that, the defendant cannot expect to have any further credit as to anything he says.

Defendant—At the time he says I signed that note I had filed my schedule in the Insolvent Court, so it would have been quite impossible for me to have passed a note at that time.

The Judge said that he did not believe what the defendant had said, and gave decree for the full amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent., and 6 per cent. on judgment. His Lordship ordered speedy execution.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

BHASKER VISHRAMSHETT NAPKUR VS. ATMARAM VISHRAMSHETT NARKUR AND OTHERS.

THE Chief Justice, in giving decision, said:—In this case the decree was one awarding possession under a mortgage, and was also in the nature of a foreclosure decree, twelve months being allowed to the defendants for redemption. The decree was passed on the 22nd June 1868 and was executed by delivery of the land on or before the 24th August 1868. On the 17th March 1870 the defendant, Ramchundra, presented a petition to the Subordinate Judge, in which he stated that no service of the summons in the cause had been made on himself personally, and that he was not aware of the institution of the suit until he returned home a month and a-half before the presentation of his petition. On these grounds he asked that the judgment passed against him ex-parte might be set aside. The petition, it is to be observed, was presented more than 30 days after the defendant had necessarily become aware of the execution of the decree, and a year and a-half after the decree had actually been executed by placing the plaintiff in possession of the lands. The Subordinate Judge set aside the decree, holding that the defendant Ramchundra had not been aware of the institution of the suit, although the summons had been pasted on the door of his dwelling house, and his brother defended the suit. The Subordinate Judge made no observation whatever on the great delay in presenting the petition. Now the section of the Civil Procedure Code under which the the Subordinate Judge professes to have acted is section 119, which is as follows: "No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed ex-parte against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance. But in all cases in which judgment may be passed ex-parte against a defendant, he may apply, within a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the judgment, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. In all cases of judgment against a plaintiff by default he may apply within thirty days from the date of judgment for an order to set it aside; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the judgment by default and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. But no judgment shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof have been served on the opposite party. In all cases in which the Court shall pass an order under this section for setting aside a judgment, the order shall be final; but in all appealable cases in which the Court shall reject the application, an appeal shall lie from the order of rejection to the tribunal to which the final decision in the suit would be appealable, provided that the appeal be preferred within the time allowed for an appeal from such final decision, and be written upon stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions to the Court where a stamp is required for petitions." It is to be observed that the section begins by saying that the party may apply within a certain time; it then enables the Court to consider whether there is any sufficient reason for setting aside the judgment, and thereupon to make an order, which, if it reject the application, is to be appealable, while if it set aside the judgment, it is to be final. The question is, what is the meaning of the word "final"? We think it clear that the Court would have no jurisdiction to make any order at all, unless the application were made within the time allowed by law. This seems to have been the view of the Calcutta High Court, which has decided that, if a Subordinate Judge has set aside a judgment on an application presented after the period allowed by law has elapsed, an appeal against his order will lie—Radha Binode Chowdhry vs. Juggut Shurnokar, 6 Calc. W. R., 300; Radha Binode Chowdhry vs. Digamburee Dossee, 9, Calc. W. R., 236. The latter case is a Full Bench judgment:—and though the particular point of the admissibility of the appeal was only decided by the two judges who referred the case, yet the other judges raised no objection to their decision on the point, as we think that they probably would have done, had they not concurred in it. We think that the word "final" can be held to apply only to the decision at which the Court may arrive as to the merits of the case, that is, as to whether there has been due service, or sufficient reason for the failure of the party to attend, and we hold that an Appellate Court has a right to interfere when the Lower Court has entertained an application after the period allowed by law, and has therefore acted without any jurisdiction. It would be productive of the greatest mischief if a Subordinate Judge could set aside a judgment, and reopen a case, after any length of time, without any remedy to the decree-holder by means of an appeal. The rehearing of a case, which has been decided ex-parte, is no injury to the party who has right on his side, provided that the rehearing follow closely upon the original proceedings, and it is easy to understand why in such a case the law allows no appeal from the order reopening the suit. But a rehearing after a long interval might, and generally would be a most unfair proceeding to a party who believed, and would have good reason for believing, that the question at issue had been set at rest for ever, and his rights firmly established. On this point we may quote the remarks of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Maharajah Moheshur Sing vs. the Bengal Government (7, Moore, 303), in which one of the questions considered was whether the Commissioners of Revenue were right in admitting a review of a decision in a resumption suit after the expiration of 90 days. The Judicial Committee say:—"Before considering whether the review was granted in conformity with the Regulations, let us look a little to the principles upon which we think lapse of time is a most important consideration. In the present case five years and a-half had passed away since the original decision. Surely, whatever may be the true import of the Regulations, the parties interested in the decision which had been made, were entitled, after the lapse of a sufficient period, no appeal having been asserted orpetition for a review presented, to conclude that the Government acquiesced in what had been done by the Commissioners, and in that rational conviction, to deal with the property upon the footing of the past decision." These remarks apply equally to cases such as that now before us. We may remark that they are referred to in a case decided by the Full Bench of the Calcutta Court (Shama Churn Chuckerbutty and others vs. Bindabun Chuuder Roy and another, 9, Calc. W. R., 181) in which it was unanimously decided that the words in section 378, Act VIII. of 1859, the order in either case, whether for rejecting the application or granting the review shall be final, do not prevent an appeal in cases in which an application for review is improperly admitted after 90 days have elapsed. This decision goes even further than those which we have quoted on the subject of section 119:—for by section 377 a Court is allowed a discretion as to the admission of an application after a certain time has elapsed: while section 119 permits no such exercise of discretion. Being therefore of opinion that we are justified by law in interfering with the order of the Subordinate Judge, if the defendant's application were made to him after the period allowed by law had expired, we have only to consider whether the application was so made. On this point we see no reason for doubt. The Calcutta High Court has decided that the words "any process" in section 119 mean the first process issued against the defendant or his property. Shaikh Gholam Ahyah vs. Sham Soondur Koonwaree, 7, Calc. W. R., 375; Shib Chunder Bhadooree vs. Luckhee Debia Chowdhrain, 6, Calc W.R., Mis. Rul. 51; Radha Binode Chowdhry vs. Digamburee Dossee, 9 Calc. W. R., 236. We see no reason to dissent from these judgments, and interpreting the section in this manner we find that Ramchundra's application was made long after the expiration of the period allowed by law, and therefore that the Subordinate Judge had not any jurisdiction to entertain it or to make the order which he did make, and which the District Judge erroneously, as we think, affirmed.

For these reasons the orders of the Courts below admitting Ramchundra's application are reversed, and the original decree of the Subordinate Judge is restored.

ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

CAPTAIN MANGLES, chairman of the Royal Mail Company, at the recent half-yearly meeting of shareholders, congratulated the proprietors on the fact that the alterations made in the Tasmanian had increased her speed to fourteen knots, and enabled her to stow 1,000 tons of cargo against only 300 tons in the old class of engined ships. If we desired a proof of the advance in steam navigation, the improvements effected on board the Tasmanian would present us with an excellent illustration. It is now nine years ago since we impressed upon the directors of the company the desirability of looking to the certainty of competition, and providing ships with a greater carrying capacity and smaller consumption of fuel. The travelling public will, no doubt, regret the withdrawal of those magnificent paddle-wheel ships which have performed the service with such regularity and comparative freedom from breaking down; but the subsidy paid to the company for the conveyance of the mails will not suffice to make up a sufficient sum over passenger and goods receipts to pay dividends on capital in these competing days. Recourse must necessarily be had, therefore, to cheaper-worked ships, and this has to be accomplished by the adoption of compound engines, which take up less space, of higher pressure, and thus effect a saving in fuel. Less space for stowage of coal and lighter weight of machinery are equivalent to a relative gain in cargo room; so that, if a ship's displacement is not materially altered, she can be driven at equal or greater speed while earning more money or freight. The increase of screw steamers with small horse-power to tonnage raises up whole fleets of formidable opponents to the regular mail steamships; for though the auxiliary-propelled vessel may be a day or two longer on the voyage, she carries goods at a cheaper rate than the full-powered ships, and reduces the scale of freight by the latter. It is not long since, however, that the mail packets, as a rule, could not take heavy freight. They shut out every thing but light packages, and prescribed their cubic contents. But now these ships are becoming carriers of cotton and other kinds of large cargoes. They will all be driven to do so in self-defence, as we have frequently stated; and only must they carry heavy goods, but they will have to start from those ports whereat the greatest amounts of cargo can be secured. Our opinion of years past will, we suspect, be fulfilled, and, if so, all the long sea mail steamships will ultimately sail from the Mersey, and call at Queenstown for the mails.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have been making exertions to provide for the conveyance of cargo, and their ship, the Khedive, takes the mails on the 6th instant for the East, and, after landing her passengers and mails at Alexandria, is to proceed through the Suez Canal, and await in the gulf for the mails and passengers by the next ship for Calcutta. The Indus is to leave on the 11th, as an extra steamer, direct to Port Said, thence, *via* the Canal, with passengers and cargo for Hongkong. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, therefore, have resolved upon entering extensively upon the conveyance of cargo, and in loading cotton homewards their ships will go to Liverpool, as arranged by stipulations in the contract with the Postmaster-General. Should it turn out that more freight can be secured at Liverpool for the Brazils, West Indies, and Pacific, the ships of the Royal Mail Company will have to go there. The next question for determination will be, whether the mails should be shipped at Liverpool or sent to Queenstown. All the arguments about sending letters from Ireland to England, to be carried back again past the former island, and the advantages to the merchants in the saving of time by forwarding mails through Queenstown, will then be revived; and the issue is certain to be, that the precedent already established will be further acted upon. The Royal Mail Company's ships have fitted out at, and sailed to and from, Southampton for many years, and the officers of the company have their homes there. It may, however, become not only expedient, but absolutely imperative, to shift to the Mersey when bulky freights have to be sought for to fill up larger ships and the directors of the company have awakened to a sense of the duty imposed upon them by the altered circumstances of the times in which we live. By the acquisition of ships stowing more cargo and consuming less coals, the company will become carriers of commerce, and be placed on a better footing than at present to compete with their economically-sailed rivals.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, May 5.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, June 2.)

WE have reason to doubt the statement that Futteh Mahomed Khan is killed. It is true he may be killed, but it is not positively *known* that he is. Our Cabul correspondent instructs us to say that the story sent to Government about Futteh Mahomed Khan's death, and his son's wounds, is untrue. His son has arrived in Cabul in the garb of a known having with the utmost difficulty, and after undergoing innumerable perils, managed to save his life, and he is convinced that his father has not been killed.

Our latest advices from Afghanistan entirely confirm the suspicion we previously expressed that Yakoob Khan was being helped by Persia. Our correspondent distinctly states that the Shah of Persia has been backing him all along, and the Governor of Meshed is regularly assisting him with all that he requires. Thus assisted Yakoob feels pretty secure in his new position. Meantime, he is busy strengthening the defences of Herat and organising the adjoining tribes. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Herat have joined his cause most heartily, and are assisting him in carrying out his plans.

What of the Amir? The news of his action is not at all reassuring, and we very much fear that what the Amir wants is not so much money as men. He has very few adherents whom he can thoroughly trust, and his people for the most part dislike him personally.

The Amir has at last left Cabul *en route* for Herat. Before leaving Cabul it was necessary to leave a governor in the city. Of all the men available for the office, he has fixed upon the most ineligible. The Amir had four uterine brothers. Three of these are dead, the only remaining brother being Mahomed Shureef Khan. During the life of Dost Mahomed, Shureef Khan was governor of Furrah and Girishk. He acquired great wealth, but his character was something like the Vicar of Bray—he changed sides just as it suited him, and was the most notoriously untrustworthy man of all the rival chiefs. The Amir has for some time back effectually prevented him from enjoying the little excitement of occasionally turning his coat, by keeping him in prison in Cabul. At the present moment the son of Mahomed Shureef Khan is serving with Yakoob Khan in Herat! Would it be believed that the Amir at this important juncture has released Mahomed Shureef Khan from prison, has brought him to Durbar, has bestowed a rich khillut upon him, and has placed him at the head of Cabul affairs! Such is the case, and the people of Cabul are much dissatisfied. Shureef is well known to them, indeed his common appellation among them is "The Traitor Brother." This action is looked upon as a positive humiliation to the Amir, as well as a decided weakening of his power, and they personally dislike Shureef Khan. If the Amir means to trust to Shureef remaining faithful on account of this sudden generosity, we should doubt of the result. No such thing as generosity truly exists in any Afghan, and the generosity which only displays itself under circumstances like the above is much akin to that elicited from a traveller when a highwayman requests him to fork out. The Amir's highwayman is fear, and he besets all his ways.

If the Amir is inclined to be generous and forgive his old enemies, and if he wishes a clever, capable servant, we request him to turn his eyes to the fort at Lahore, where a gallant young man is wasting away his life and gradually falling into a loose way of living from sheer high spirit and utter aimlessness and idleness of life. Mahomed Ismail Khan was the Amir's enemy, but he was an open one. He was a clever, brave leader, ever foremost in battle, and remarkable for his hair-breadth escapes and adventures. Since he came to the Punjab he has been deeply impressed with the style in which the English rule the country, and looks up to them with a respect he never felt before for any power. He is eager to receive a frontier commission or command from the English, and from the old rivalry between himself and Yakoob Khan, is considerably excited by the Afghan news. Why should it not be suggested to him to serve the Amir under guarantees of English support as long as he is faithful, and English vengeance if it be otherwise? The whole system is wrong by which we keep and pay such political prisoners from other countries. Here is, as we humbly think, a chance for doing a little good in the way of peace-making, and strengthening an ally. If Government has a conscience it should be ashamed to condemn this chief, half-barbarous if you will, to the fate of that "bonnie Prince Charlie" who began his career so gallantly—but being driven into exile, died at last, far from home, a broken-down drunkard.

A LITTLE AFFAIR IN ASSAM.

SOME two months ago there was a small raid in Assam, near Mungledye. A family of Bhooteahs migrated into our territory and settled down, *i. e.*, squatted about six miles from the frontier. The Bhooteah chief, named Fepsa, from whose sovereignty they had seceded, was very indignant at the desertion. And we must say the potentate had some reason to feel aggrieved, inasmuch as the desertion of that family left him with only eleven adult male subjects. He accordingly made a raid on his run-away vassals. The men escaped, but he captured no less than 17 persons, girls, boys and old people. Colonel Hopkinson, the Agent to the Governor General, when reporting the event to the Bengal Government, used the expression:—"Of course I do not contemplate at present the having recourse to force for the recovery of the captives." But the Lieutenant-Governor, not being apparently a "peace-at-all-price" personage, wrote back through a secretary:—"His Honor does not consider it a matter 'of course' that force will not be used. That must depend on whether it can be used with prudence, and that will depend on whether the offender is easily accessible." In the meanwhile King Fespa has surrendred his seventeen captives to Captain La Touche, the Assistant Commissioner. We really quite feel for the chief at having to part with so very large a proportion of his population.—*Pioneer*, June 5.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE influx of European visitors to Cashmere is not over-agreeable to the authorities there. Instead of the country remaining open to visitors as during last winter, the Resident is to see all visitors out of the country by the end of October and then be off himself.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 2.

WE regret to announce the death of a lady named Miss Broadfoot while on the journey to Murree. She was travelling with her brother and his wife, and was, we believe, in a weakly state at the time. Beyond Jhelum, during the night, she was attacked with heat apoplexy, which soon overpowered her delicate constitution.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 2.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THE hearing of this case was begun in the Court of Common Pleas before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury on May 11 and resumed next day.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in stating the case to the jury, said the question was whether the person he represented was entitled to an ancient baronetcy with the possession of large estates in different counties in this country—whether he was the true representative of the Tichborne family, or was one of the most atrocious impostors ever conceived by the mind of mortal man. He was sorry to say there was no short cut to the termination of the case, and that no justice could be done between the parties except after a lengthened inquiry and the examination of a vast number of witnesses, whose evidence would be conflicting and difficult in some instances to understand. The plaintiff, Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, claimed the Tichborne estates as the son of Sir James Doughty Tichborne, who had two brothers, being himself the youngest. The first brother died early; the second brother took the estates, and with them the estates belonging to the Doughty family, and he also assumed the name of Doughty. He had no son, but on dying he left an only daughter, Miss Kate Doughty, now married to a gentleman named Ratcliffe. The property being settled in the male line it passed with the baronetcy to the younger brother, Sir James Doughty Tichborne, the father, as he had said, of the present claimant. Before he came into the property he and his wife were living on an allowance made by the family, and their means were comparatively narrow. Sir James Doughty married, in August, 1827, Harriet Félicité Seymour, a Roman Catholic lady, whose mother was a French lady, but whose father, Mr. Seymour, was an English gentleman. She was more familiar with the French than the English language, but she could speak both. This lady was the mother of the present claimant, who was born on 5th of January, 1829, and on the 5th of January 1839, was born another son, James, who died early, having previously married and leaving a posthumous child, who was the infant referred to in the present inquiry. The father and mother of Sir Roger lived in Paris, and when he grew up they placed him under a tutor named Monsieur Chatillon. He entered the army, but sold out, and eventually left the country on account of not being allowed to marry a young lady to whom he was attached, and to whom, by a secret will, he had left a legacy. He also left £600 to Mr. Gosford, the steward of the estate, and that gentleman was now in possession of a sealed packet given him by Sir Roger before he left England. No human being but himself could tell the contents of that packet; but the claimant was prepared to state, not, perhaps, the very words, but the substance of the directions given therein. If it was said that he did not give the contents correctly, he challenged the production of the packet itself, to show that he lied. The learned Serjeant, after detailing the adventures of the claimant, said that the defendants contended he was one Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher; but he confidently expected to produce evidence which would lead them to a different conclusion.

The learned counsel had not concluded his address when the court rose on May 11. In resuming it next morning, the learned Serjeant said, Sir Roger Tichborne, while in Australia, met Arthur Orton, whose name would occupy an important place in the inquiry. In 1861 he went to Wagga Wagga, and at that place he was to a great extent in the society of Arthur Orton, who had arrived in Australia at an earlier period than himself. If the two persons were not one (as the defendants would suggest they were) there could be no doubt that they "turned up" at the same places and the same time. The question would be whether Tom Castor was Arthur Orton, or whether he was the genuine Sir Roger. In 1865 Sir Roger married the lady who was his present wife. She had a female child shortly after the marriage, and three others were born, two being sons. There could be no doubt, therefore, that the question of the baronetcy and the estates was of vast importance, not only to Sir Roger, who could hardly be expected to live until it was finished, but to the young people who might see the end of these proceedings. His mother believed her son to be living, and she continued in the belief for years. Ultimately when Sir Roger came to this country, she acknowledged him to be her son, and although in examination in Chancery she positively identified him, she was not subjected to any cross-examination. The learned counsel read a letter which Sir Roger first wrote to his mother from Wagga Wagga on the 17th January 1866, premising that his imperfect education was during his adventurous life entirely forgotten, and that he relapsed into a state of comparative ignorance, and also that it would be found the spelling was not correct. It began—

"MY DEAR MOTHER,—The delay which has taken place since my last letter, dated the 22nd of April, 1852, makes it very difficult to commence this letter. I deeply regret the trouble and anxiety I must have caused you by not writing before, but they are known to my attorney, and more private details I keep for your own ear. You may rest assured that, although I am in a humble condition of life, I have never let one act disgrace you or the family. I am a poor man and nothing more."

The writer went on to remind his mother that he had still a brown mark on his side and a certain card-case which he received at Brighton. He also expressed his determination to return home by the overland route, and asked her to send him £200 to meet the expense and pay his outstanding debts. The plaintiff had this mark on his side, and the card-case had reference to some persons by whom he was plundered at Brighton at cards and a promise he had made never to gamble again. At Sydney the plaintiff was recognized as the real Sir Roger by Guilfoile, the gardener of his uncle, who had emigrated there with his wife, and happened to meet him accidentally. Then there was an old servant of Sir Edward Doughty, a man of colour, who, after forty years' service, had been pensioned off, and had an annuity of £50 a year, who saw the claimant in Australia, and also at once recognized him. On the part of the defence it would be suggested that this man, Bogle, was the keystone of all the plaintiff's knowledge of the family, and that the plaintiff had concocted this story with him; but he would be called, and subjected doubtless to severe cross-examination. Sir Roger, on leaving Australia, went to America, and on the 25th of December, 1866, he arrived, in company with Bogle, in London, and he went to the hotel formerly used by his uncle—Ford's Hotel, in Manchester-street, Manchester-square. On the 28th of December he visited the estate at Tichborne, and afterwards proceeded to Paris to see his mother, at her earnest invitation. On reaching Paris he was so extremely ill that he had to keep his bed. His mother went to his hotel, and recognized him at once as her firstborn, and sent for Sir J. Olliffe, the physician to the French embassy, to attend upon him. She declared she was as certain he was her son as she was of her own existence. She allowed him £1,000 a year until he could assert his rights to the estates and title, and she continued in the same belief as to his identity until her death. A few days after the mother's recognition Sir Roger made a formal claim to the estates, and the reply he received from the defendant's solicitors on the 25th of January, 1867, was to the effect that they did not believe him to be the person he represented himself to be, and they left him to his remedies. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (in conclusion) told the jury that he would call a multitude of gentlemen of character and position who had no more doubt of the claimant being Sir Roger Tichborne than they had of their individual existence.

The first witness called was Mr John Francis Adams, a commissioner for taking oaths in the Court of Chancery, to verify certain depositions and other documents.

It was here intimated that before the claimant was called several other witnesses would have to be examined.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON "SOUND."

(*Mechanics' Magazine*, May 5.)

ON Thursday, last week, Dr. John Tyndall, F.R.S., delivered the second of his series of lectures on Sound, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, in the presence of a large auditory, as usual.

Professor Tyndall began by narrating how the heating of air diminishes the velocity of sound passing through it, and as speaking tubes have their temperature slightly raised when they are used, in consequence of the motion of the air inside, it follows that when such tubes have been used for a few minutes, the velocity of sound passing through them is a little diminished by the increased temperature set up in its own path by the sound. That the velocity of sound through tubes is diminished when the tubes are warmed has been conclusively proved by experiments.

Sound is refracted and reflected like light, and obeys the same laws. Light is refracted by a glass convex lens, because light passes more slowly through glass than through air; but, as sound passes more rapidly through glass than through air, a convex glass lens causes a divergence instead of convergence of waves of sound which have passed through its substance. Hence, a lens for sound must be made of something which transmits the waves with less velocity than they are transmitted by air, and carbonic acid gas is a very suitable substance for the purpose. The lecturer exhibited a sound-lens, consisting of a thin india-rubber balloon, filled with carbonic acid gas; this lens would permit the ticking of a watch placed a foot behind it, to be heard by an ear placed about six or eight feet in front.

Next Professor Tyndall spoke of the difference between noises and musical sounds, and he read the following quaint remarks on the subject, extracted from Pepy's Diary:—"August 8th, 1666. Discoursed with Mr. Hooke about the nature of sounds, and he did make me understand the nature of musical sounds made by strings mighty prettily; and told me that having come to a certain number of vibrations proper to make any tone, he is able to tell how many strokes a fly makes with her wings (those flies that hum in their flying) by the note that it answers to in musique, during their flying. That, I suppose, is a little too much refined; but his discourse in general of sound was mighty fine." The lecturer then proceeded to explain how the number of vibrations, which produce any given musical sound, may be determined with scientific accuracy. The difference between a noise and a musical sound is, that a musical sound consists of a succession of noises following each other with sufficient rapidity, at regular intervals of time. He exhibited a number of cogged wheels, mounted upon one axis, and caused them to rotate slowly by means of multiplying gear driven by hand, and he permitted the moving cogs to beat against a piece of cardboard which he held in his hand. While each wheel rotated slowly, the beating of the cogs against the card simply caused a fluttering noise, but when the wheel rotated rapidly the noise changed to musical note, very much like the sharp whistling sometimes produced by a gust of wind among the trees. Thus any regular and rapid succession of sound-waves set up in air, produces effects which are so blended by the mechanism of the ear, as to convey to the brain of the listener the sensation of a musical sound.

The human ear is limited in its range of hearing musical sounds. If the vibrations number less than 16 a second, we are conscious only of the separate shocks. If they exceed 38,000 a second the consciousness of sound ceases altogether. The range of the best ear covers about 11 octaves, but the auditory range is sometimes limited to 6 or 7 octaves. The range of the ear far transcends that of the eye, which hardly exceeds an octave.

The speaker, in explaining how the number of vibrations of the wing of an insect, or of any other vibrations which produce a musical sound, may be scientifically determined, said that a musical sound may be readily produced by a succession of puffs of air. He then exhibited a syren, a little brass instrument driven by wind from a bellows, and the instrument cuts up the wind into puffs, as it escapes. Thus a musical note is produced, and the greater the force with which the bellows are urged, the greater is the velocity of motion of the sound-producing part of the syren, and the more does the pitch of the musical note increase; in fact, it can be forced up to piercing shrillness. Professor Tyndall proved these facts by setting the instrument to work. The rotating portions of the syren were attached to a kind of gas-meter index, to show the number of rotations and puffs of air produced, and thus the number of vibrations of air in any given musical note produced by the syren was accurately registered.

The pitch of a musical note depends solely upon the number of vibrations concerned in its production. The more rapid the vibrations the higher the pitch. By means of the syren the rate of vibration of any sounding body may be determined. It is only necessary to render the sound of the syren and that of the body identical in pitch, to maintain both sounds in unison for a certain time, and to ascertain, by means of the counter of the syren, how many puffs have issued from the instrument in that time. This number expresses the number of vibrations executed by the sounding body. On these principles Professor Tyndall, in the presence of the observers, determined the number of vibrations produced by one of his tuning forks. He set the syren to work, and when its sound rose to the same pitch as the sound of the fork, he knew that the number of vibrations of both instruments was the same, and all he had to do was to read off the actual number of vibrations, by means of the index attached to the syren. Had the hum of an insect's wing been substituted for the sound from the tuning fork, it is evident that the number of vibrations would, in like manner, have been determined, thus demonstrating the accuracy of the information given in "mighty fine" language to Mr. Pepys by Hooke, in 1666. Professor Tyndall said that when a body capable of emitting a musical sound—a tuning-fork, for example—vibrates, it moulds the surrounding air into sonorous waves, each of which consists of a condensation and a rarefaction. The length of the sonorous wave is measured from condensation to condensation, or from rarefaction to rarefaction. The wave-length is found by dividing the velocity of sound per second by the number of vibrations executed by the sounding body in the same time. Thus, a tuning-fork, which vibrates 256 times in a second, produces in air of 15 degrees C, where the velocity is 1,120 feet a second, waves 4 feet 4 inches long. While two other forks, vibrating respectively 320 and 384 times a second, generate waves 3 feet 6 inches and 2 feet 11 inches long. A vibration, as defined in England and Germany, comprises a motion to *and* fro. It is a *complete* vibration. In France, on the contrary, a vibration comprises a movement to *or* fro. The French vibrations are with us, and the Germans semi-vibrations. The time required by a particle of air, over which a sonorous wave passes, to execute a complete vibration, is that required by the wave to move through a distance equal to its own length. The higher the temperature of the air, the longer is the sonorous wave corresponding to any particular rate of vibration. Given the wave-length, and the rate of vibration, we can readily deduce the temperature of the air.

Professor Tyndall closed this lecture by exhibiting a few experiments with vibrating strings.

THE NAMING OF DOGS.

(*Spectator*, May 6.)

IN the "agony column" of Thursday's *Times* was a modest little advertisement representing, we will venture to say, as much genuine distress of heart as any of the more sensational of the notices we are accustomed to find there. It ran as follows:—

DOG LOST.—Black Collie, with white breast, white fore legs, white patch at back of neck, and double dew claws. Answers (imperfectly) to the name of "Boofleums Junior." ONE POUND REWARD if taken, &c.

How easy it is to trace the antecedents of "Boofleums Junior"! Evidently its mother had been a member of the owner's family during the infancy of one of the babies, who in its inarticulate efforts to praise the beauty of its faithful companion, the sagacious collie, had called it "boofle ums," the baby-language for 'beautiful one,' and the name had been enthusiastically adopted by the family as a tribute of admiration at once to the dog and the baby. As the baby grew, 'Boofleums' had a litter of puppies, from which one was selected to transmit the virtues of the race, and this one, named 'Boofleums Junior,' to distinguish it from its mother, is the unfortunate dog,—still so heedless as to be able to answer but "imperfectly" to its elaborate name,—lost in St. James's Street, for which the one pound reward is offered by the desolated master or mistress, who would doubtless give much more if it were in his or her power. The mere name tells a story of the child-like confidence and love entertained for Boofleums Senior; and doubtless Boofleums Junior, though so careless as to have acquired but imperfectly the habit of answering to his name, had inherited many of his mother's virtues; but what drew our attention to this pathetic advertisement,—and seriously speaking, is there anything sadder than the thought of a favourite dog wandering helplessly about such a place as London, or more probably still, with a yearning for its master rising almost to terror in its heart, chained up in its anguish by the dog-stealers, who will give no sign till a higher reward than one pound is offered for its recovery?—was the happy skill shown by this dog's and its mother's owners in the selection of names. If there be a certain magic in naming men,—and we have heard the cleverest of living novelists say that success in delineating a character depends almost wholly on the happy selection of a name,—there is a still greater magic required for the naming of cats and dogs, especially the latter; nor can anything in this life ever make up to a wise cat or dog for the fatal mistake of branding it with a wrong name. The happy owners of Boofleums Senior and Junior, must have possessed a true family gift for seizing the moment of inspiration, for understanding the Delphic oracle which spoke through the baby's lisping tongue. 'Boofleums' expresses the very essence of innocent tenderness and trust, and must have had a most powerful effect in softening the dog's nature, and making it respond to the depth of affectionate reverence and admiration for it which the baby felt. 'Boofleums Junior' is, of course, quainter and grotesquer than Boofleums simpliciter, expressing more of whim, and less personal respect,—which very likely may have had its effect in producing that heedlessness which is implied both in the loss of its way by the dog, and in the spontaneous statement on the part of the sorrowing owners that it answered but "imperfectly" to its name. But still, if patronymics be admissible for dogs at all, 'Boofleums Junior' was a good patronymic. There is an affectionate irony about the formality of the distinction of the younger generation,—an elaborate familiarity suggestive of the formal address of letters to the dog,—which must have tended to playfully complex relations between him and his master.

The great thing in naming a cat or dog is to give a name which shall always be full of meaning to those who pronounce it, which shall not be liable to fall into a mere *sound* to be recognized by the creature as a summons, but which shall constantly carry something of a character and meaning in its very syllables. If you choose such a name as this, every time you pronounce it the creature will gain a step in education, will have a fuller sense of the ideal to which you wish it to live up. Call a cat Atossa, or Clementina, or Pocahontas, or Bishop, or Mortimore, or Lady Bacon, and something of antique regality, or of sprightly elegance, or wild queenliness, or of heavy dignity, or of aristocratic *sang-froid*, or of the *femme sage* will be inevitably generated in them, for their names cannot be pronounced without a certain 'recollection' of their significance by the person who speaks them. But call a cat 'Puss,' or 'Nell,' or 'Kit,' or any of the unmeaning names, and the chances are that their attention will never be fully roused in this world to the import of their own personality. The greatest hero among the cats we ever heard or read of the one who had the most dignified and royal intelligence, who was most loved in his life and most honoured in his death, had a whole string of ancient names, one of which indicated that he was born in the purple; and accordingly, when at length he was gathered to his fathers, the cats who had been his disciples in his lifetime came from afar on pilgrimages to his grave, and sat on it in turns in discharge of their vows.

But though a certain amount of success may be obtained with exceptional cats by this plan of giving them names which as Mr. Mill would say in his logic, not only 'denote' the individuals, but 'connote' special characteristics, it is not with cats that the highest fruits of the practice can be obtained. Cats are, as a rule, excessively passive and even sluggish in their intellectual natures. The kind of sagacity they exhibit is usually of the sort so admirably described by the enthusiastic French concierge who had managed to preserve her cat through the dangers of the siege of Paris, and who is commemorated in Mrs. Hoey's very amusing paper in the new number of *St. Paul's*:—"'No mischance,' said the good concierge, 'had befallen Titi, for whom the bombardment had been little; but the siege, ah, mon Dieu! the siege!' Titi was a large and beautiful cat of a kind I have never seen except in Paris, with pale yellow eyes and long silky shiny black fur. I understood her. Titi had been exposed, no doubt, to horrible dangers. How had he escaped? 'Ah, it was wonderful! but I will tell you the truth. Oh! my good and beautiful! didst thou not prove too cunning for them all; and when they watched around the lodge to take thee to eat, would'st thou ever put thy paws outside the door? Never, never, not even when they would have allured thee with some cursed root which flatters the noses of cats; no, no, thou wast to be trusted, thou wast safe. And hold, I tell you the truth! when I had to go to out to buy all sorts of *salets* for our food, I was afraid to carry him lest they should tear him from me. Then would this creature of the good God get *into* the bed, and lie *under* the bed-clothes covered up, until I came to uncover him and give him his morsel! And he did not even become thin, my beautiful and good!'" Clearly this particular cat had the great disadvantage of an adoring mistress who flattered him into inertness. The very name, 'Titi,' is a mere sedative, instead of tonic in its intellectual character; and consequently it would seem that his sagacity was displayed very much more in furtive and cautious habits, and in that repose which prevented him from even losing flesh during the anxieties and stinted fare of the great siege, than in any active intellectual quality. This treatment was a mistake even with a cat. There is no harm in occasional cherishings and panegyrics, but no one who does not know also how to *chaff* these creatures will ever kindle their intellects. With dogs it is a great matter to have a name that involves a certain amount of strain on its character, and which leads, of course, to characteristic modes of address corresponding to the name. A little dog, we know, for instance, who is often called "Mobléd Queen," (from that quaint line about Hecuba in the passage repeated to Hamlet by the players, which he interrupts, in his sudden way, to say, "That's good,—'mobléd queen' is good") betrays the influence of the name in piquing her moral and intellectual curiosity, by a myriad movements of her quaintly matted hair and deprecatory motions of the back of her head, as she tries to express that she cannot rival the woe-begone dishabille and confusion of Hecuba. Yet she feels in every fibre the whimsical praise implied in the often-quoted phrase, "That's good! mobléd queen is good!" And 'mobléd queen' *is* good,—a very good name for an excitable, susceptible, emotional, matted-haired poodle. It is a very effective and educating name, a name expressive of a quaint, amused pity, which brings out the dog's sympathies, and induces also a good deal of pathetic remonstrance on her part, as well as piqued curiosity, for she is quite aware of the amused pity which the name expresses, though she cannot gauge the name's full meaning. And note that it is a point gained with a dog to make it aspire above its own name, to make it in some sense protest against the implied condescension of your voice and manner, and demand a recognition of something more in its nature than you give it credit for. A dog's name should hold, as it were, implicitly in itself all the elements for a conversation with it on its character. This is one of the great beauties of "Boofleums Junior." Give the emphasis to the first two syllables, "Boofle," and you express admiration; give the emphasis to the baby termination "ums," and you express a sort of quizzical innocence and helplessness which the dog would understand as a sort of caressing irony; give the emphasis to "Junior," and you immediately contrast the dog with its ancestress, and may either express that it is an advance or a falling-off on that ancestress, by your mode of pronouncing the suffix. So suppose you call a restless poodly sort of mongrel "Frantic Scrabbler," "F. Scrabbler," or simply "Scrabbler," and you have the elements of a great many conversations with the dog. 'Frantic' is irritating and stimulant; 'Scrabbler' is picturesque and reproachful; while 'F. Scrabbler' is an ironical address, in which it quickly recognizes a sarcastic sort of égalite, as though you had called it 'citoyen;' and against this last the dog will probably protest, and so learn to sound to some extent, and so far as a dog may, "the abysmal deeps of personality." The rule of giving dogs names which shall admit of a certain play of meaning, and appeal to them in various distinct undertones, of which some may be pleasing to them and some the reverse, cannot be too strictly observed. By this they learn to study your voice and manner, to compare themselves with the various criticisms implied in your tones, and to solicit the use of the appellations which seems to them most worthy of themselves. We cannot but hope that a dog with so much play of meaning in its name as "Boofleums Junior" may not prove to be finally lost to its master; and that the incident of its loss may at least serve to awaken the public to the great economy of enjoyment both to themselves and their dogs and cats, which may be gained by conferring on them names of a greater weight of association and significance.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—"Brother Smith, what does this mean?" "What does what mean?" "Bringing a nigger to this church." "The pew is my own." "Your own! Is that any reason why you should insult the whole congregation?" "But he is intelligent and well educated." "Who cares for that? He is a nigger." "But he is a friend of mine." "What of that? Must you therefore insult the whole congregation?" "But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination." "What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow niggers." "But he is worth five million dollars," said the merchant. "Worth what?" "Five million dollars." "Worth five million dollars! Jerusalem! Worth five millions! Brother Smith, introduce me."—*American Paper.*

THE BATTLE OF DORKING: REMINISCENCES OF A VOLUNTEER.

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

YOU ask me to tell you, my grand-children, something about my own share in the great events that happened fifty years ago. 'Tis sad work turning back to that bitter page in our history, but you may perhaps take profit in your new homes from the lesson it teaches. For us in England it came too late. And yet we had plenty of warnings, if we had only made use of them. The danger did not come to us unawares. It burst on us suddenly, 'tis true, but its coming was foreshadowed plainly enough to open our eyes, if we had not been wilfully blind. We English have only ourselves to blame for the humiliation which has been brought on the land. Venerable old age! Dishonourable old age, I say, when it follows a manhood dishonoured as ours has been. I declare, even now, though fifty years have passed, I can hardly look a young man in the face when I think I am one of those in whose youth happened this degradation of Old England—one of those who betrayed the trust handed down to us unstained by our fore-fathers.

What a proud and happy country was this fifty years ago! Free-trade had been working for more than a quarter of a century, and there seemed to be no end to the riches it was bringing us. London was growing bigger and bigger; you could not build houses fast enough for the rich people who wanted to live in them, the merchants who made the money and came from all parts of the world to settle there, and the lawyers and doctors and engineers and others, and trades-people who got their share out of the profits. The streets reached down to Corydon and Wimbledon, which my father could remember quite country places; and people used to say that Kingston and Reigate would soon be joined to London. We thought we could go on building and multiplying for ever. 'Tis true that even then there was no lack of poverty; the people who had no money went on increasing as fast as the rich, and pauperism was already beginning to be a difficulty; but if the rates were high, there was plenty of money to pay them with; and as for what were called the middle classes, there really seemed no limit to their increase and prosperity. People in those days thought it quite a matter of course to bring a dozen children into the world—or, as it used to be said, Providence sent them that number of babies; and if they couldn't always marry off all the daughters, they used to manage to provide for the sons, for there were new openings to be found in all the professions, or in the Government offices, which went on steadily getting larger. Besides, in those days young men could be sent out to India, or into the army or navy; and even then emigration was not uncommon, although not the regular custom it is, now. Schoolmasters, like all other professional classes, drove a capital trade. They did not teach very much, to be sure, but new schools with their four or five hundred boys were springing up all over the country.

Fools that we were! We thought that all this wealth and prosperity were sent us by Providence, and could not stop coming. In our blindness we did not see that we were merely a big workshop, making up the things which came from all parts of the world; and that if other nations stopped sending us raw goods to work up, we could not produce them ourselves. True, we had in those days an advantage in our cheap coal and iron; and had we taken care not to waste the fuel, it might have lasted us longer. But even then there were signs that coal and iron would soon become cheaper in other parts; while as to food and other things, England was not better off than it is now. We were so rich simply because other nations from all parts of the world were in the habit of sending their goods to us to be sold or manufactured; and we thought that this would last for ever. And so, perhaps, it might have lasted, if we had only taken proper means to keep it; but, in our folly, we were too careless even to insure our prosperity, and after the course of trade was turned away it would not come back again.

And yet, if ever a nation had a plain warning, we had. If we were the greatest trading country, our neighbours were the leading military power in Europe. They were driving a good trade, too, for this was before their foolish communism (about which you will hear when you are older) had ruined the rich without benefiting the poor, and they were in many respects the first nation in Europe; but it was on their army that they prided themselves most. And with reason. They had beaten the Russians and the Austrians, and the Prussians too, in bygone years, and they thought they were invincible. Well do I remember the great review held at Paris by the Emperor Napoleon during the great Exhibition, and how proud he looked showing off his splendid Guards to the assembled kings and princes. Yet, three years afterwards, the force so long deemed the first in Europe was ignominiously beaten, and the whole army taken prisoners. Such a defeat had never happened before in the world's history; and with this proof before us of the folly of disbelieving in the possibility of disaster, merely because it had never happened before, it might have been supposed that we should have the sense to take the lesson to heart. And the country was certainly roused for a time, and a cry was raised that the army ought to be reorganized, and our defences strengthened against the enormous power for sudden attacks which it was seen other nations were able to put forth. But our Government had come into office on a cry of retrenchment, and could not bring themselves to eat their own pledges. There was a Radical section of their party, too, whose votes had to be secured by conciliation, and which blindly demanded a reduction of armaments as the price of allegiance. This party always decried military establishments as part of a fixed policy for reducing the influence of the Crown and the aristocracy. They could not understand that the times had altogether changed, that the Crown had really no power, and that the Government merely existed at the pleasure of the House of Commons, and that even Parliament-rule was beginning to give way to mob-law. At any rate, the Ministry were only too glad of this excuse to give up all the strong points of a scheme which they were not really in earnest about. The fleet and the Channel, they said, were sufficient protection. So the army was kept down, and the militia and volunteers were left untrained as before, because to call them out for drill would "interfere with the industry of the country." We could have given up some of the industry of those days, forsooth, and yet be busier than we are now. But why tell you a tale you have so often heard already? The nation, although uneasy, was misled by the false security its leaders professed to feel; the warning given by the disasters that overtook France was allowed to pass by unheeded. The French trusted in their army and its great reputation, we in our fleet; and in each case the result of this blind confidence was disaster, such as our forefathers in their hardest struggles could not have even imagined.

I need hardly tell you how the crash came about. First, the rising in India drew away a part of our small army; then came the difficulty with America, which had been threatening for years, and we sent off ten thousand men to defend Canada—a handful which did not go far to strengthen the real defences of that country, but formed an irresistible temptation to the Americans to try and take them prisoners, especially as the contingent included three battalions of the Guards. Thus the regular army at home was even smaller than usual, and nearly half of it was in Ireland to check the talked-of Fenian invasion fitting out in the West. Worse still—though I do not know it would really have mattered as things turned out—the fleet was scattered abroad: some ships to guard the West Indies, others to check privateering in the China seas, and a large party to try and protect our colonies on the Northern Pacific shore of America, where, with incredible folly, we continued to retain possessions which we could not possibly defend. America was not the great power forty years ago that it is now; but for us to try and hold territory on her shores which could only be reached by sailing round the Horn, was as absurd as if she had attempted to take the Isle of Man before the independence of Ireland. We see this plainly enough now, but we were all blind then.

It was while we were in this state, with our ships all over the world, and our little bit of an army cut up into detachments, that the Secret Treaty was published, and Holland and Denmark were annexed. People say now that we might have escaped the troubles which came on us if we had at any rate kept quiet till our other difficulties were settled; but the English were always an impulsive lot: the whole country was boiling over with indignation, and the Government, egged on by the press, and going with the stream, declared war. We had always got out of scrapes before, and we believed our old luck and pluck would somehow pull us through.

Then, of course, there was bustle and hurry all over the land. Not that the calling up of the army reserves caused much stir, for I think there were only about 5,000 altogether, and a good many of these were not to be found when the time came; but recruiting was going on all over the country, with a tremendous high bounty, 50,000 more men having been voted for the army. Then there was a Ballot Bill passed for adding 55,000 men to the militia; why a round number was not fixed on I don't know, but the Prime Minister said that this was the exact quota wanted to put the defences of the country on a sound footing. Then the shipbuilding that began! Ironclads, despatch-boats, gunboats, monitors,—every building-yard in the country got its job, and they were offering ten shillings a-day wages for anybody who could drive a rivet. This didn't improve the recruiting, you may suppose. I remember, too, there was a squabble in the House of Commons about whether artisans should be drawn for the ballot, as they were so much wanted, and I think they got an exemption. This sent numbers to the yards; and if we had had a couple of years to prepare instead of a couple of weeks, I daresay we should have done very well.

It was on a Monday that the declaration of war was announced, and in a few hours we got our first inkling of the sort of preparation the enemy had made for the event which they had really brought about, although the actual declaration was made by us. A pious appeal to the God of battles, whom it was said we had aroused, was telegraphed back; and from that moment all communication with the north of Europe was cut off. Our embassies and legations were packed off at an hour's notice, and it was as if we had suddenly come back to the middle ages. The dumb astonishment visible all over London the next morning, when the papers came out void of news, merely hinting at what had happened, was one of the most startling things in this war of surprises. But everything had been arranged beforehand; nor ought we to have been surprised, for we had seen the same Power only a few months before, move down have a million of men on a few days' notice, to conquer the greatest military nation in Europe, with no more fuss than our War Office used to make over the transport of a brigade from Aldershot to Brighton,—and this, too, without the allies it had now. What happened now was not a bit more wonderful in reality; but people of this country could not bring themselves to believe that what had never occurred before to England could ever possibly happen. Like our neighbours we became wise when it was too late.

Of course the papers were not long in getting news—even the mighty organisation set at work could not shut out a special correspondent; and in a very few days, although the telegraphs and railways were intercepted right across Europe, the main facts oozed out. An embargo had been laid on all the shipping in every port from the Baltic to Ostend; the fleets of the two great Powers had moved out, and it was supposed were assembled in the great northern harbour, and troops were hurrying on board all the steamers detained in these places, most of which were British vessels. It was clear that invasion was intended. Even then we might have been saved, if the fleet had been ready. The forts which guarded the flotilla were perhaps too strong for shipping to attempt; but an ironclad or two, handled as British sailors knew how to use them, might have destroyed or damaged a part of the transports, and delayed the expedition, giving us what we wanted, time. But then the best part of the fleet had been decoyed down to the Dardanelles, and what remained of the Channel squadron was looking after Fenian filibusters off the west of Ireland! so it was ten days before the fleet was got together, and by that time it was plain the enemy's preparations were too far advanced to be stopped by a *coup-de-main*. Information, which came chiefly through Italy, came slowly, and was more or less vague and uncertain; but this much was known, that at least a couple of hundred thousand men were embarked or ready to be put on board ships, and that the flotilla was guarded by more iron-clads than we could then muster. I suppose it was the uncertainty as to the point the enemy would aim at for landing, and the fear lest he should give us the go-by, that kept the fleet for several days in the Downs; but it was not until the Tuesday fortnight after the declaration of war that it weighed anchor and steamed away for the North Sea. Of course you have read about the Queen's visit to the fleet the day before, and how she sailed round the ships in her yacht, and went on board the flag-ship to take leave of the admiral; how, overcome with emotion, she told him that the safety of the country was committed to his keeping. You remember, too, the gallant old officer's reply, and how all the ships' yards were manned, and how lustily the tars cheered as her Majesty was rowed off. The account was of course telegraphed to London, and the high spirits of the fleet infected the whole town. I was outside the Charing Cross station when the Queen's special train from Dover arrived, and from the cheering and shouting which greeted her as she drove away, you might have supposed we had already won a great victory. The journals which had gone in strongly for the army reduction carried out during the session, and had been nervous and desponding in tone during the past fortnight, suggesting all sorts of compromises as a way of getting out of the war, came out in a very jubilant form next morning. "Panic-stricken inquirers," they said, "ask now, where are the means of meeting the invasion? We reply that the invasion will never take place. A British fleet, manned by British sailors whose courage and enthusiasm are reflected in the people of this country, is already on the way to meet the presumptuous foe. The issue of a contest between British ships and those of any other country, under anything like equal odds, can never be doubtful. England awaits with calm confidence the issue of the impending action."

Such were the words of the leading article, and so we all felt. It was on Tuesday, the 10th of August, that the fleet sailed from the Downs. It took with it a submarine cable to lay down as it advanced, so that continuous communication was kept up, and the papers were publishing special editions every few minutes with the latest news. This was the first time such a thing had been done, and the feat was accepted as a good omen. Whether it is true that the Admiralty made use of the cable to keep on sending contradictory orders, which took the command out of the admiral's hands, I can't say; but all that the admiral sent in return was a few messages of the briefest kind, which neither the Admiralty nor any one else could have made any use of. Such a ship had gone off reconnoitring; such another had rejoined—fleet was in latitude so and so. This went on till the Thursday morning. I had just come up to town by train as usual, and was walking to my office, when the newsboys began to cry, "New edition—enemy's fleet in sight!" You may imagine the scene in London! Business still went on at the banks for bills matured, although the independence of the country was being fought out under our own eyes, so to say; and the speculators were active enough. But even with the people who were making and losing their fortunes, the interest in the fleet overcame everything else; men who went to pay in or draw out their money stopped to show the last bulletin to the cashier. As for the street you could hardly get along for the crowd stopping to buy and read the papers; while at every house or office the members sat restlessly in the common room, as if to keep together for company, sending out some one of their number every few minutes to get the latest edition. At least this is what happened at our office; but to sit still was as impossible as to do anything, and most of us went out and wandered about among the crowd, under a sort of feeling that the news was got quicker at in this way. Bad as were the times coming, I think the sickening suspense of that day, and the shock which followed, was almost the worst that we underwent. It was about ten o'clock that the first telegram came; an hour later the wire announced that the admiral had signalled to form line of battle, and shortly afterwards that the order was given to bear down on the enemy and engage. At twelve came the announcement, "Fleet opened fire about three miles to leeward of us"—that is, the ship with the cable. So far all had been expectancy, then came the first token of calamity. "An ironclad has been blown up"—"the enemy's torpedoes are doing great damage"—"the flagship is laid aboard the enemy"—"the flagship appears to be sinking"—"the vice-admiral has signalled"—there the cable became silent, and as you know, we heard no more till two days afterwards. The solitary ironclad which escaped the disaster steamed into Portsmouth.

Then the whole story came out—how our sailors, gallant as ever, had tried to close with the enemy; how the latter evaded the conflict at close quarters, and, sheering off, left behind them the fatal engines which sent our ships, one after the other, to the bottom; how all this happened almost in a few minutes. The Government, it appears, had received warnings of this invention; but to the nation this stunning blow was utterly unexpected. That Thursday I had to go home early for regimental drill, but it was impossible to remain doing nothing, so when that was over I went up to town again, and after waiting in expectation of news which never came, and missing the midnight train, I walked home. It was a hot sultry night, and I did not arrive till near sunrise. The whole town was quite still—the lull before the storm; and as I let myself in with my latchkey, and went softly up-stairs to my room to avoid waking the sleeping household, I could not but contrast the peacefulness of the morning—no sound breaking the silence but the singing of the birds in the garden—with the passionate remorse and indignation that would break out with the day. Perhaps the inmates of the rooms were as wakeful as myself; but the house in its stillness was just as it used to be when I came home alone from balls or parties in the happy days gone by. Tired though I was, I could not sleep, so I went down to the river and had a swim; and on returning found the household was assembling for early breakfast. A sorrowful household it was, although the burden pressing on each was partly an unseen one. My father, doubting whether his firm could last through the day; my mother, her distress about my brother, now with his regiment on the coast, already exceeding that which she felt for the public misfortune, had come down, although hardly fit to leave her room. My sister Clara was worst of all, for she could not but try to disguise her special interest in the fleet; and though we had all guessed that her heart was given to the young lieutenant in the flagship—the first to go down—a love unclaimed could not be told, nor could we express the sympathy we felt for the poor girl. That breakfast, the last meal we ever had together, was soon ended, and my father and I went up to town by an early train, and got there just as the fatal announcement of the loss of the fleet was telegraphed from Portsmouth.

The panic and excitement of that day—how the funds went down to 35; the run upon the bank and its stoppage; the fall of half the houses in the city; how the Government issued a notification suspending specie payment and the tendering of bills—this last precaution too late for most firms, Carter & Co. among the number, which stopped payment as soon as my father got to the office; the call to arms, and the unanimous response of the country—all this is history which I need not repeat. You wish to hear about my own share in the business of the time. Well, volunteering had increased immensely from the day war was proclaimed, and our regiment went up in a day or two from its usual strength of 600 to nearly 1000. But the stock of rifles was deficient. We were promised a further supply in a few days, which, however, we never received; and while waiting for them the regiment had to be divided into two parts, the recruits drilling with the rifles in the morning, and we old hands in the evening. The failures and stoppage of work on this black Friday threw an immense number of young men out of employment, and we recruited up to 1,400 strong by the next day; but what was the use of all these men without arms? On the Saturday it was announced that a lot of smooth-bore muskets in store at the Tower would be served out to regiments applying for them, and a regular scramble took place among the volunteers for them, and our people got hold of a couple of hundred. But you might almost as well have tried to learn rifle-drill with a broomstick as with old brown bess; besides, there was no smooth-bore ammunition in the country. A national subscription was opened for the manufacture of rifles at Birmingham, which ran up to a couple of millions in two days, but, like everything else, this came too late. To return to the volunteers: camps had been formed a fortnight before at Dover, Brighton, Harwich, and other places, of regulars and militia, and the headquarters of most of the volunteer regiments were attached to one or other of them, and the volunteers themselves used to go down for drill from day to day, as they could spare time, and on Friday an order went out that they should be permanently embodied; but the metropolitan volunteers were still kept about London as a sort of reserve, till it could be seen at what point the invasion would take place. We were all told off to brigades and divisions. Our brigade consisted of the 4th Royal Surrey Militia, the 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion, as it was called at Clapham, the 7th Surrey Volunteers at Southwark, and ourselves; but only our battalion and the militia were quartered in the same place, and the whole brigade had merely two or three afternoons together at brigade exercise in Bushey Park before the march took place. Our brigadier belonged to a line regiment in Ireland, and did not join till the very morning the order came. Meanwhile, during the preliminary fortnight, the militia colonel commanded. But though we volunteers were busy with our drill and preparations, those of us who, like myself, belonged to Government offices, had more than enough of office work to do, as you may suppose. The volunteer clerks were allowed to leave office at four o'clock, but the rest were kept hard at the desk far into the night. Orders to the lord-lieutenants, to the magistrates, notifications, all the arrangements for cleaning out the workhouses for hospitals—these and a hundred other things had to be managed in our office, and there was as much bustle in-doors as out. Fortunate we were to be so busy—the people to be pitied were those who had nothing to do. And on Sunday (that was the 15th August) work went on just as usual. We had an early parade and drill, and I went up to town by the nine o'clock train in my uniform, taking my rifle with me in case of accidents, and luckily too, as it turned out, a mackintosh overcoat. When I got to Waterloo there were all sorts of rumours afloat. A fleet had been seen off the Downs, and some of the despatch-boats which were hovering about the coasts brought news that there was a large flotilla off Harwich, but nothing could be seen from the shore, as the weather was hazy. The enemy's light ships had taken and sunk all the fishing-boats they could catch, to prevent the news of their whereabouts reaching us, but a few escaped during the night and reported that the Inconstant frigate coming home from North America, without any knowledge of what had taken place, had sailed right into the enemy's fleet and been captured. In town the troops were all getting ready for a move; the Guards in the Wellington Barracks were under arms, and their baggage-waggons packed and drawn up in the Bird-cage Walk. The usual guard at the Horse Guards had been withdrawn, and orderlies and staff-officers were going to and fro. All this I saw on

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the way to my office, where I worked away till twelve o'clock, and then feeling hungry after my early breakfast, I went across Parliament Street to my club to get some luncheon. There were about half-a-dozen men in the coffee-room, none of whom I knew; but in a minute or two Danvers of the Treasury entered in a tremendous hurry. From him I got the first bit of authentic news I had had that day. The enemy had landed in force near Harwich, and the metropolitan regiments were ordered down there to reinforce the troops already collected in that neighbourhood; his regiment was to parade at one o'clock, and he had come to get something to eat before starting. We bolted a hurried lunch, and were just leaving the club when a messenger from the Treasury came running into the hall.

"Oh, Mr. Danvers," said he, "I've come to look for you, Sir; the secretary says that all the gentlemen are wanted at the office, and that you must please not one of you go with the regiments."

"The devil!" cried Danvers.

"Do you know if that order extends to all the public offices?" I asked.

"I don't know," said the man, "but I believe it do. I know there's messengers gone round to all the clubs and luncheon-bars to look for the gentlemen; the secretary says it's quite impossible any one can be spared just now, there's so much work to do; there's orders just come to send off our records to Birmingham to-night."

I did not wait to condole with Danvers, but just glancing up Whitehall to see if any of our messengers were in pursuit, I ran off as hard as I could for Westminster Bridge, and so to the Waterloo station.

The place had quite changed its aspect since the morning. The regular service of trains had ceased, and the station and approaches were full of troops, among them the Guards and artillery. Everything was very orderly; the men had piled arms, and were standing about in groups. There was no sign of high spirits or enthusiasm. Matters had become too serious. Every man's face reflected the general feeling that we had neglected the warnings given us, and that now the danger so long derided as impossible and absurd had really come and found us unprepared. But the soldiers if grave, looked determined, like men who meant to do their duty whatever might happen. A train full of Guardsmen was just starting for Guildford. I was told it would stop at Surbiton, and, with several other volunteers, hurrying like myself to joing our regiment, got a place in it. We did not arrive a moment too soon, for the regiment was marching from Kingston down to the station. The destination of our brigade was the east coast. Empty carriages were drawn up in the siding, and our regiment was to go first. A large crowd was assembled to see it off, including the recruits who had joined during the last fortnight, and who formed by far the largest part of our strength. They were to stay behind, and were certainly very much in the way already; for as all the officers and sergeants belonged to the active part, there was no one to keep discipline among them, and they came crowding around us, breaking the ranks and making it difficult to get into the train. Here I saw our new brigadier for the first time. He was a soldier-like man, and no doubt knew his duty, but he appeared new to volunteers, and did not seem to know how to deal with gentlemen privates. I wanted very much to run home and get my greatcoat and knapsack, which I had bought a few days ago, but feared to be left behind; a good-natured recruit volunteered to fetch them for me, but he had not returned before we started, and I began the campaign with a kit consisting of a mackintosh and a small pouch of tobacco.

It was a tremendous squeeze in the train; for, besides the ten men sitting down, there were three or four standing up in every compartment, and the afternoon was close and sultry, and there were so many stoppages on the way that we took nearly an hour and a-half crawling up to Waterloo. It had been five and six in the afternoon when we arrived there, and it was nearly seven before we marched up to the Shoreditch station. The whole place was filled up with stores and ammunition, to be sent off to the East, so we piled arms in the street and scattered about to get food and drink, of which most of us stood in need, especially the latter, for some were already feeling the worse for the heat and crush. I was just stepping into a public-house with Travers, when who should drive up but his pretty wife? Most of our friends had paid their adieus at the Surbiton station, but she had driven up by the road in his brougham, bringing their little boy to have a last look at papa. She had also brought his knapsack and great coat, and what was still more acceptable, a basket containing fowls, tongue, bread-and-butter and biscuits, and a couple of bottles of claret,—which priceless luxuries they insisted on my sharing.

Meanwhile the hours went on. The 4th Surrey Militia, which had marched all the way from Kingston, had come up, as well as the other volunteer corps; the station had been partly cleared of the stores that encumbered it; some artillery, two militia regiments, and a battalion of the line, had been despatched, and our turn to start had come, and long lines of carriages were drawn up ready for us; but still we remained in the street. You may fancy the scene. There seemed to be as many people as ever in London, and we could hardly move for the crowds of spectators—fellows hawking fruits and volunteers' comforts, newsboys, and so forth, to say nothing of the cabs and omnibuses; while orderlies and staff-officers were constantly riding up with messages. A good many of the militiamen, and some of our people, too, had taken more than enough to drink; perhaps a hot sun had told on empty stomachs; anyhow, they became very noisy. The din, dirt, and heat were indescribable. So the evening wore on, and all the information our officers could get from the brigadier, who appeared to be acting under another general, was, that orders had come to stand fast for the present. Gradually the street became quieter and cooler. The brigadier, who, by way of setting an example, had remained for some hours without leaving his saddle, had got a chair out of a shop, and sat nodding in it; most of the men were lying down or sitting on the pavement—some sleeping, some smoking. In vain had Travers begged his wife to go home. She declared that, having come so far, she would stay and see the last of us. The brougham had been sent away to a bye-street, as it blocked up the road; so he sat on a door-step, she by him on the knapsack. Little Arthur, who had been delighted at the bustle and the uniforms, and in high spirits, became at last very cross, and eventually cried himself to sleep in his father's arms, his golden hair and one little dimpled arm hanging over his shoulder. Thus went on the weary hours, till suddenly the assembly sounded, and we all started up. We were to return to Waterloo. The landing on the east was only a feint—so ran the rumour—the real attack was on the south. Anything seemed better than indecision and delay, and, tired though we were, the march back was gladly hailed. Mrs. Travers, who made us take the remains of the luncheon with us, left to look for her carriage; little Arthur, who was awake again, but very good and quiet, in her arms.

We did not reach Waterloo till nearly midnight, and there was some delay in starting again. Several volunteer and militia regiments had arrived from the north; the station and all its approaches were jammed up with men, and trains were being despatched away as fast as they could be made up. All this time no news had reached us since the first announcement; but the excitement then aroused had now passed away under the influence of fatigue and want of sleep, and most of us dozed off as soon as we got under way. I did at any rate and was awoke by the train stopping at Leatherhead. There was an up-train returning to town, and some persons in it were bringing up news from the coast. We could not, from our part of the train, hear what they said, but the rumour was passed up from one carriage to another. The enemy had landed in force at Worthing. Their position had been attacked by the troops from the camp near Brighton, and the action would be renewed in the morning. The volunteers had behaved very well. This was all the information we could get. So, then, the invasion had come at last. It was clear, at any, rate, from what was said, that the enemy had not been driven back yet, and we should be in time most likely to take a share in the defence. It was sunrise when the train crawled into Dorking, for there had been numerous stoppages on the way; and here it was pulled up for a long time, and we were told to get out and stretch ourselves—an order gladly responded to, for we had been very closely packed all night. Most of us, too, took the opportunity to make an early breakfast off the food we had brought from Shoreditch. I had the remains of Mrs. Travers's fowl and some bread wrapped up in my waterproof, which I shared with one or two less provident comrades. We could see from our halting-places that the line was blocked with trains beyond and behind. It must have been about eight o'clock when we got orders to take our seats again, and the train began to move slowly on towards Horsham. Horsham Junction was the point to be occupied—so the rumour went; but about ten o'clock, when halting at a small station a few miles short of it, the order came to leave the train, and our brigade formed in column on the highroad. Beyond us was some field-artillery; and further on, so we were told by a staff-officer, another brigade, which was to make up a division with ours. After more delays the line began to move, but not forwards; our route was towards the northwest, and a sort of suspicion of the state of affairs flashed across my mind. Horsham was already occupied by the enemy's advanced-guard, and we were to fall back on Leith Common, and take up a position threatening his flank, should he advance either to Guildford or Dorking. This was soon confirmed by what the colonel was told by the brigadier and passed down the ranks; and just now, for the first time, the boom of artillery came up on the light south breeze. In about an hour the firing ceased. What did it mean? We could not tell. Meanwhile our march continued. The day was very close and sultry, and the clouds of dust stirred up by our feet almost suffocated us. I had saved a soda-water-bottleful of yesterday's claret; but this went only a short way, for there were many mouths to share it with, and the thirst soon became as bad as ever. Several of the regiment fell out from faintness, and we made frequent halts to rest and let the stragglers come up. At last we reached the top of Leith Hill. It is a striking spot, being the highest point in the south of England. The view from it is splendid, and most lovely did the country look this summer day, although the grass was brown from the long drought. It was a great relief to get from the dusty road on to the common, and at the top of the hill there was a refreshing breeze. We could see now, for the first time, the whole of our division. Our own regiment did not muster more than 500, for it contained a large number of Government office men who had been detained, like Danvers, for duty in town, and others were not much larger; but the militia regiment was very strong, and the whole division, I was told, mustered nearly 5,000 rank and file. We could see other troops also in extension of our division, and could count a couple of field-batteries of Royal Artillery, besides some heavy guns, belonging to the volunteers apparently, drawn by cart-horses. The cooler air, the sense of numbers, and the evident strength of the position we held, raised our spirits, which, I am not ashamed to say, had all the morning been depressed. It was not that we were not eager to close with the enemy, but that the counter-marching and halting ominously betokened a vacillation of purpose in those who had the guidance of affairs. Here in two days the invaders had got more than twenty miles inland, and nothing effectual had been done to stop them. And the ignorance in which we volunteers, from the colonel downwards, were kept of their movements, filled us with uneasiness. We could not but depict to ourselves the enemy as carrying out all the while firmly his well-considered scheme of attack, and contrasting it with our own uncertainty of purpose.

The very silence with which his advance appeared to be conducted filled us with mysterious awe. Meanwhile the day wore on, and we became faint with hunger, for we had eaten nothing since daybreak. No provisions came up, and there were no signs of any commissariat officers. It seems that when we were at the Waterloo station a whole trainful of provisions was drawn up there, and our colonel proposed that one of the trucks should be taken off and attached to our train, so that we might have some food at hand; but the officer in charge, an assistant-controller I think they called him—this control department was a new-fangled affair which did us almost as much harm as the enemy in the long-run—said his orders were to keep all the stores together, and that he couldn't issue any without authority from the head of his department. So we had to go without. Those who had tobacco smoked—indeed there is no solace like a pipe under such circumstances. The milita regiment, I heard afterwards, had two days' provisions in their haversacks; it was we volunteers who had no haversacks, and nothing to put in them. All this time, I should tell you, while we were lying on the grass with our arms piled, the General, with the brigadiers and staff, was riding about slowly from point to point of the edge of the common looking out with his glass towards the south valley. Orderlies and staff-officers were constantly coming, and about three o'clock there arrived up a road that led towards Horsham a small body of lancers and a regiment of yeomanry, who had, it appears, been out in advance, and now drew up a short way in front of us in column facing to the south. Whether they could see anything in their front I could not tell, for we were behind the crest of the hill ourselves, and so could not look into the valley below; but shortly afterwards the assembly sounded. Commanding officers were called out by the General, and received some brief instructions; and the column began to march again towards London, the militia this time coming last in our brigade. A rumour regarding the object of this counter-march soon spread through the ranks. The enemy was not going to attack us here, but was trying to turn the position on both sides, one column pointing to Reigate, the other to Aldershot; and so we must fall back and take up a position at Dorking. The line of the great chalk-range was to be defended. A large force was concentrating at Guildford, another at Reigate, and we should find supports at Dorking. The enemy would be awaited in these positions. Such, so far as we privates could get at the facts, was to be the plan of operations. Down the hill, therefore, we marched. From one or two point we could catch a brief sight of the railway in the valley below running from Dorking to Horsham. Men in red were working upon it here and there. They were the Royal Engineers, some one said, breaking up the line. On we marched. The dust seemed worse than ever. In one village through which we passed—I forget the name now—there was a pump on the green. Here we stopped and had a good drink; and passing by a large farm, the farmer's wife and two or three of her maids stood at the gate and handed us hunches of bread and cheese out of some baskets. I got the share of a bit, but the bottom of the baskets must soon have been reached. Not a thing else was to be had till we got to Dorking about six o'clock; indeed most of the farmhouses appeared deserted already. On arriving there we were drawn up in the street, and just opposite was a baker's shop. Our fellows asked leave at first by twos and threes to go in and buy some loaves, but soon others began to break off and crowd into the shop, and at last a regular scramble took place. If there had been any order preserved, and a regular distribution arranged, they would no doubt have been steady enough, but hunger makes men selfish; each man felt that his stopping behind would do no good—he would simply lose his share! so it ended by almost the whole regiment joining in the scrimmage, and the shop was cleared out in a couple of minutes; while as for paying, you could not get your hand into your pocket for the crush. The colonel tried in vain to stop the row; some of the officers were as bad as the men. Just then a staff-officer rode by; he could scarcely make way for the crowd, and was pushed against rather rudely, and in a passion he called out to us to behave properly, like soldiers, and not like a parcel of roughs. "Oh, blow it, governor," says Dick Wake, "you arn't a going to come between a poor cove and his grub." Wake was an articled attorney, and, as we used to say in those days, a cheeky young chap, although a good-natured fellow enough. At this speech, which was followed by some more remarks of the sort from those about him, the staff-officer became angrier still. "Orderly," cried he to the lancer riding behind him, "take that man to the provost-marshal. As for you, sir," he said, turning to our colonel, who sat on his horse silent with astonishment, "if you don't want some of your men shot before their time, you and your precious officers had better keep this rabble in a little better order;" and poor Dick, who looked crest-fallen enough, would certainly have been led off at the tail of the sergeant's horse, if the brigadier had not come up and arranged matters, and marched us off to the hill beyond the town. This incident made us both angry and crest-fallen. We were annoyed at being so roughly spoken to: at the same time we felt we had deserved it, and were ashamed of the misconduct. Then, too, we had lost confidence in our colonel, after the poor figure he cut in the affair. He was a good fellow, the colonel, and showed himself a brave one next day; but he aimed too much at being popular, and didn't understand a bit how to command.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT'S REPORT ON THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The report from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., on the Volunteer Review held at Brighton, on Easter Monday, issued on May 12 from the War Office, says with regard to the marching past that the steadiness of the volunteers in passing the saluting point and their general appearance was very creditable to them. There was, however, considerable delay in the marching past of a portion of the force in consequence of the smallness of the ground for assembly. The report proceeds—

"With so large a body of volunteers, so little drilled in brigade, and with so many officers quite unaccustomed to field movements on a large scale, it will be easily understood how difficult it is to carry out manœuvres correctly. I was also compelled to have the movements finished by a certain time, in order to enable the men to return home at the hour appointed. It is therefore obvious that a force consisting of about 24,000 men cannot, even in a military point of view, be handled in a satisfactory manner in so short a space of time. I, therefore, in my humble opinion consider these large reviews are very detrimental to the force, and are calculated to do more harm than good, as there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault that takes place. That mistakes were made is not to be wondered at, as it is impossible to expect commanding officers of battalions to take charge of large brigades without any previous practice, except where the knowledge has been previously acquired; or general officers to handle with ease and precision large divisions composed of brigades so constituted. The men individually showed great intelligence; they were orderly in their behaviour; appeared willing to obey any order given, and seemed desirous of learning their work. The officers, too, appeared zealous and anxious to perform their duty. But this is not sufficient without experience. I have written thus strongly as, notwithstanding a very simple field-day, which was fully explained on the previous Saturday to as many commanding officers as could be assembled together, there were grave errors in the positions taken up; and had it been in actual warfare whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes. If time had permitted all these errors would have been remedied, but under the circumstances this was quite impossible. I would therefore suggest, with due deference to His Royal Highness, that Reviews on so extensive a scale be discontinued. At present they are merely pleasant sources of amusement to the numerous spectators who attend, but where no military duty of any importance is to be learnt. I would also state I consider the volunteer artillery should be solely confined to garrison duties, to which they are admirably adapted, but as field artillery they are neither manned nor horsed in sufficient numbers for service, and would necessarily run great risk of capture by an enemy if brought into action. In my opinion, two or three volunteer battalions should be brigaded with troops of the line, in a district; and should be commanded by an officer well qualified to correct each movement, and to instruct the officers in their duties. But the volunteers will, I fear, never become really efficient till they have a longer period of drill, and when under arms or in uniform should be under military control. I am convinced the greater number of volunteers would not object to, but would even prefer this discipline; and those who do not would be better out of the volunteer force; the numbers might diminish but the efficiency would increase."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF MAY 5.)

COBURG AND GOTHA.

The prolonged illness of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg has given rise to speculation in the duchies of Coburg and Gotha as to his probable successor. "The presumptive heir," says a correspondent of the *Wolkszeitung*, "is Prince Alfred of England, now twenty-seven years old. Some time ago he made several brief visits to Coburg, where he has a new palace and some empty stables, but he has since adopted the naval career, and is at this moment cruising with an English squadron in the Indian Ocean. He is a total stranger to the affairs of the duchies; he appears to be more at home in the Indian Archipelago than in Coburg. and Gotha, and does not show much ambition to play the part of a small German prince. Queen Victoria has two other and younger sons—Arthur and Leopold—who have also learned German. They might replace their brother on the throne of the duchies, unless, indeed, England should prefer to renounce their hereditary rights in favour of the German Emperor. This would be the most sensible course, and anyhow it must come to that sooner or later."

A HINT TO MR. LOWE.

One more suggestion may be made to Mr. Lowe for the disposal of his condemned match labels. Let them be employed as wrappers for the hairdyes, complexion-powders, and other cosmetics most in vogue, and thus let those who use them contribute something to the revenues of the State. Some measures are evidently necessary in order to check the inordinate indulgence in these articles, but whether the remedy is to be found in taxation or in the spread of knowledge is perhaps an open question. A scientific contemporary supports the latter view, and mentions a sad example of the baneful effects produced by the indiscriminate use of the decoction of boxwood "for promoting the growth or changing the colour of the hair." A young woman in Lower Silesia, desirous of renewing the crop of chestnut hair which she had lost through an attack of fever, made use of the boxwood lotion, but having neglected to protect her face and neck from it, they become covered with red hair to such a degree that "she seemed but little different from an ape or a monkey." Such a fact may be gratifying to Mr. Darwin, but we hope will convey a warning to those who are seeking to restore lost charms.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE EMPIRE.

A French pamphlet, said to be written by an ex-Minister of the Second Empire, gives some interesting revelations apropos of Prince Bismarck's statement in the German Parliament that in August, 1866, the French Government asked for Mayence as a compensation for the enlargement of the Prussian territory. The writer says that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who was then Foreign Minister in Paris, repeatedly urged on Napoleon that France could not possibly tolerate so enormous an increase in the power of Prussia, and that war was inevitable. At length the Emperor admitted that M. Drouyn de Lhuys was right, and asked him at once to prepare the necessary despatches as a preliminary to a declaration of war. The Minister then sent for the head of his Cabinet, Count Chaudordy (the same who was afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs under Gambetta), and both of them worked at the despatches all night. Next morning M. Drouyn de Lhuys went to the Tuileries with all his papers ready, but the Emperor received him very coldly. "Cher Ministre," said Napoleon, "I have just had a long conversation with the Minister of War. We have entirely dropped the idea I spoke to you about yesterday. I have neither men, nor horses, nor arms." The Minister bowed and retired. An hour afterwards his resignation was received and accepted. The author adds that this story is "d'une parfaite exactitude."

AN ODD SORT OF VAGRANT.

It would be a great charity if some of the miserable performing monkeys who are dragged about the streets with little caps on their heads and long frock coats for the amusement of the British public could be passed back to their respective parishes. Monkeys have before now been dealt with under the laws relating to vagrants; in 1822 Mr. Marmaduke Lawson, an acting magistrate for the North and West Riding of York, was examined before a committee then sitting on the Vagrant Laws. He was asked, "Have you ever known an instance of anything except a vagrant having been included in a pass?" "Great evils," Mr. Lawson replied, "have arisen from magistrates leaving blank passes, with their signatures attached, in the hands of their clerks. In consequence of a magistrate in the North Riding leaving a blank pass with his clerk the following circumstance occurred:—A man who had a monkey which was the means of his subsistence, in going up and down the country was taken up for begging; he had a regular pass made out for Scotland, with the usual allowance of eightpence per day. The man said that he could not maintain himself and his monkey on that sum, and the consequence must be that he must dispose of him. The clerk having been much amused with the tricks and grimaces of the monkey, said, 'We will pass him too.' Accordingly, a blank pass was filled up for the monkey under the name of 'John Strange,' also with the allowance of eightpence a day, and by this means he was passed out of the North Riding into Scotland." "You really mean," asked the committee, "that this happened?" "Yes," said Mr. Lawson, "I do."

REACTIONARY SIGNS IN FRENCH FASHIONS.

If the leaders of the insurrection in Paris have leisure to study the French fashions in dress, they will be confirmed in their apprehensions of the reactionary tendencies of the country at large. A great authority in these matters publishes an account of Lyons fashions which contains alarming news for Republican sympathisers. "The name of the new material which, in my opinion," says the correspondent of the *Queen*, "will be most popular this season is gros de Rome, It is exquisite, especially in the shade of blue known as bleu de Roi." We hear besides of the intensely aristocratic material, Armure Duchesse, made with a Raphael bodice; also of the Princesse des Ursins toilette, in the Louis XIV. style. All this is much too distinguished and æsthetic. The Commune should compete with the Royalist milliners. Here is a field for the energy of the martial citoyennes of Paris. Instead of forming battalions of *les vengeresses* they should invent attractive costumes for the coming season of a nature calculated to enlist the sympathies of the well-dressed on their behalf. Red is a becoming colour when judiciously handled; and although we read of "silks bunched up as only the famous Worth who now rules at Lyons can arrange them," it can hardly be doubted that some citoyennes will be found equal to the high art of dressmaking. If the Mère Duchêne will for a time lay aside her pen and devote her energies to "bunching up" something she may do good service to the cause she has at heart.

THE LATEST THING IN RELIGIONS.

A new religious sect has made its appearance in Vienna, and has notified its existence and programme to the Ministerial authorities. The new community will bear the names of "Confessors of the Message of Truth, Liberty, and Love," and their creed is as follows:—

"1. We acknowledge the world to be a unity of infinite space and time, the creative energy of which we call 'Weltgeist.' 2. We acknowledge that humanity is one of the innumerable forms in which the 'Weltgeist,' manifest himself in the series of his developments. We acknowledge that humanity is progressing in all ways, and we declare it to be every man's task to assist in this improvement with all his powers. 3. We acknowledge the indestructibility of the Essence in all the phenomena of the 'Weltgeist,' and, consequently, also in men, and we therefore consider death to be only the transition into a new form of temporal existence. 4. We acknowledge that there must be a retribution for all actions, but this is only of a temporal nature. 5. We acknowledge that all those actions are good which are in harmony with the principle of the Essence, equality, of all men and which tend to the progress of humanity. All actions not in accordance with this are objectionable. 6. We acknowledge the notion of 'God,' as the idea of absolute perfection, to be a postulate of human reason.

The ethics of the "Message" are:—

"1. The commands of liberty: Be moderate, be calm, be true, be clean, be industrious, be economical. 2. The commands of justice are: Offend not, illtreat not, kill not, cheat not, steal not, rob not. 3 The commands of love are: Be courteous to all, be compassionate with the unhappy, be cheerful with the happy, assist the poor, tend the sick, protect the weak."

The head of the new sect is Dr. Hippolyt Tauschinsky, and its president the weaver Herr Kajetan Schädle, of Fünfhaus, Vienna. Nothing is as yet stated regarding the form of worship to be adopted in the new community, or as to the number of its adherents.

PULPIT INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.

The new Reichsparlament does not seem to be more proof against electoral corruption than similar institutions elsewhere. Two of its members have already been deprived of their seats, the one because of undue influence on the part of the Government, as represented by the "Landrath" of his county; the other on account of undue influence exercised on his behalf from the pulpit. But it seems that more victims are doomed, chiefly from the latter cause. Thus a new petition has been presented against the election of Herr Müller, a "geistlicher Rath" of Berlin. It seems that the clergy were particularly anxious to have him in the House, and one *pfarrer* delivered himself in the course of his sermon of the following sentiments on his behalf:—

"My dear children (he addressed his congregation), I love you all most dearly. But you really must not elect anybody else but the ghostly Counsellor Müller, of Berlin. That's a man sent by God. I know him personally, for I have studied with him. He lies in the greatest poverty in a dark little cell, he has no clothes to dress himself with in the bitterest cold, and if some one takes pity on him, and makes him a present of an old coat, he goes and gives it to the poor. He has no bed, no stove in his room; He gnaws the cloth of hunger, and dispenses with all human necessities. Even now he is half a saint already. You must give your votes to him, and to none else."

The roars of the House at this singular recommendation were loud and long, and even the speakers on the Right had but little to say in extenuation of it, except that it could not have influenced the electors to any very great extent, as a representative without clothes and without human wants could, however pious they might be, hardly have appeared desirable even to them, and that, therefore, the clergymen in question could not have well interfered with their own judgment. Meanwhile the facts of the case are to be investigated in committee.

METZ.

The German *Reichsanzeiger*, the new official organ of the Imperial Government, publishes an account of the labours of the sanitary commission at Metz, now happily nearly at an end, which have been, as may well be imagined, not only a most unpleasant but an almost herculean task. The commission was appointed some week before Christmas and has been at work ever since. The area under its charge has a radius of fourteen kilometres, equal to nine or ten miles, and here some 25,000 human corpses lay half or not even half buried, besides ever so many dead horses. The official report says that no human corpses have been burned or otherwise destroyed, as at Sedan; but soldiers' letters contradict this statement. The graves have been carefully disinfected and properly covered, and each mound bordered with stones, turf, or a wooden enclosure. Besides lime and other disinfectants the services of agriculture have been employed for disinfection, the battlefield having been ploughed up as early as was practicable and sowed with cereal and pulse crops, which are now already in an advanced condition, and are to be mown as early and as often as possible, in order by their vegetation to assist decomposition, and by their leaves to neutralize the hurtful miasmatic. For the same purpose extensive plantations have been made outside the city walls, which are likewise growing rapidly. Few hands were naturally to be found for the uninviting task, the scarcity being increased by the animosity still prevailing among the native population against the Germans. Four companies of Prussian sappers and miners were consequently told off for the disagreeable duty. According to letters from men of this corps the bodies of officers were in many instances picked out of the heaps of corpses and buried separately; progressing decomposition, however, soon forced them to abandon this unnecessary work. Meanwhile the men were encamped amid the graves, and exposed to the nauseous exhalations. Unfairly, as it seems, the gravediggers were not taken from among the young soldiers of the line and reserve, but chiefly from the veteran landwehr-whose age ought to have exempted them from such exceptional service. The letters mention that bodies which were too far gone to be transported from their first shallow graves to new and deeper ones were piled up in pyramids, covered with tar and petroleum and set on fire. The offensive smell had saturated the atmosphere and the soldiers' clothes to such a degree that there was no getting rid of it. It disgusted the men so much that (adds one of them) "we have even given up liking our schnaps" (liquor). The authorities deserve to be thanked for their energetic efforts to remove all traces of the frightful butchery, and the sooner they get it over the better.

At the time when the last mail left England, there was being exhibited at "The Universum"—whatever that may be or mean, if it means anything in particular, which we doubt, the living body (dressed of course, though

"Dressed as a duchess going into a ball,
Which means a duchess very much undressed,"

of Miss C. Heenan, "the great American Prize Lady." From a programme of the exhibition, in which the Prize Lady figures as large as life, and, in fact, a good deal larger, we learn that "she is 22 inches round the muscle of the arm, 3 feet 6 inches across the shoulders, and 7 feet round the body. Handsome in appearance" (here the picture in the programme has somewhat missed the mark) "and not 22 years of age, she is the heaviest female living, weighing 40 stone." Around this "maiden world unconquered," and we should say unconquerable too—a world measuring "7 feet round the body," and, consequently, some sizes smaller than that other heavenly body, the moon, are grouped, in the picture before us, the figures of ordinary women who scarcely reach up to the waist of the giantess. To our view the whole thing is insufferably vulgar, especially the display of personal charms which might fairly be apportioned out amongst half a dozen ordinary fish-women, and arms which recall dreams of English legs of mutton which the local market has never satisfied. But tastes differ; and we are told that Miss H. had the distinguished honour of appearing before the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, from whom she received a handsome prize cup. America has always been remarkable for the facility and felicity with which she has worked out old English ideas, and it is instructive to know that the idea, which has struck at prize pigs and prize babies in England, has reached maturity in the "Prize Lady" of America.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

THE ATTACK ON PARIS.

PARIS, May 11, Morning.—Official reports announce that Forts Montrouge and Bicêtre were sharply attacked yesterday evening, but nothing fresh has been heard up to the present. The attack of the Government troops on the Bineau Gate has been repulsed. The Government troops have unmasked ironplated batteries on the left of the Château of Bécon, and have established fresh batteries on the Boulevard Eugène at Neuilly, and also batteries at Genevilliers to reply to those at Montmartre. It appears that the chief attack of the Government forces will be made at Auteuil and Point du Jour, as a large number of their troops are being massed upon that side.

Evening.—It is said that Fort Vanves, which was vigorously attacked last night by the Versailles troops, fell for a time into their power, but was retaken this morning by the Federalists. According to some versions, the garrison, with the exception of 150 men, abandoned the fort under the influence of a panic. These 150 men fought on for a long time, but were at last compelled to withdraw. In any case the fort is extremely dilapidated; it sustains a terrible fire, and its evacuation, if not already an accomplished fact, cannot long be delayed.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF M. THIERS.

PARIS, Thursday, May 11.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains the following decree:—

"The Committee of Public Safety, considering that the proclamation of M. Thiers declares that the army will not bombard Paris, while every day women and children fall victims to the fratricidal projectiles of Versailles, and that it makes an appeal to treason in order to enter Paris, feeling it to be impossible to vanquish its heroic population by force of arms, orders that the goods and property of M. Thiers be seized by the Administration of the Domains, and his house in the Place St. Georges be razed to the ground. Citizens Fontaine, Delegate of the Domains, and Andrien, Delegate of the Public Service, are charged with the immediate execution of the present decree."

Night.—Great crowds have collected to-day about the house of M. Thiers to see the last of it. The removal of the funiture and valuables has not yet commenced.

THE BOULTON AND PARK PROSECUTION.

(*Abridged from the Daily Telegraph.*)

THIRD DAY, MAY 11.

THE Court of Queen's Bench was engaged during the whole of yesterday forenoon in taking medical evidence of a character unfitted for the columns of a general newspaper. The court was again crowded, and there were numbers of people waiting in the passages and at the approaches outside. In addition to the counsel already mentioned as being engaged in the case, Mr. Goold, of the American bar, appeared to assist in the defence of Mr. Fiske. On the part of the prosecution, Dr. John Rowland Gibson, surgeon of Newgate, Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, and Dr. Barwell, of Charing-cross Hospital, were called. All these gentlemen had seen the defendants at Newgate in June last, and as regarded the testimony of the first two, their evidence appeared to tell as much for the defence as for the prosecution.

The finding of letters at 13, Wakefield-street, by Inspector Shenton, was then proved by him. These letters were read by the Attorney-General in the course of his opening statement, and have been already published.

Mr. Alexander Bissett, clerk in the surveyor's office of the Edinburgh Post Office, proved the handwriting of the defendant Hurt to the four letters signed "Louis" which also appeared in the report of the first day's proceedings.

Mr. Inspector Shenton was then recalled, and in reply to Sir John Karslake, said he had not found hundreds of letters and papers at Wakefield. All the letters found were handed over to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The papers found were envelopes and stationery, and also a copy of the play of "The Lady of Lyons."

The Attorney-General said that the two letters from the defendant Hurt to Lord Arthur Clinton were unfortunately mislaid at the Treasury, but he had copies of them, which he would prove.

Mr. Pollard, of the Treasury, deposed that he had been concerned in the management of the case. The original letters of 9th and 11th October, 1868, from Louis Hurt to Lord Arthur Clinton, had been mislaid. To the best of his belief the copies produced were correct copies.

Cross-examined by Sir John Karslake: About 2,600 letters and documents were sent to the Treasury, but many of them were of a very private nature, and had nothing to do with the case. They were carefully inspected by the late Mr. Greenwood.

Were they letters from various ladies to Lord Arthur Clinton?—Yes.

Making assignations?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued: The letters produced here were selected from the mass. The missing letters now in the bundle were handed for inspection to Mr. Lewis. I do not know whether he looked at them at all. There were no playbills amongst the documents.

Copies of the letters of the 9th and 11th of October were then read. They were on the subject of "the rustics of Devizes" who had mistaken Boulton for a woman; stating that an explanation was required by the Post Office authorities—and requesting a letter from Lord Arthur Clinton, stating that Boulton was a man and a friend of his. It added, "I hope you enjoyed your ball on Wednesday. I hear Stella looked lovely."

Mr. Lewing, a clerk in the United States Consulate Office, at Leith, proved that the letters produced to him were in Mr. Fiske's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mathews: Mr. Fiske came from the United States in November, 1870. He was punctual and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and mixed with the best society in Edinburgh. He gave dinner parties and received company. I heard of Boulton being in Edinburgh at the end of 1869; a great many people spoke of his appearance. I heard that his sex was doubted. There was a good deal of talk about him. I never heard a charge of anything criminal about him. He was spoken of with interest as a singer and musician. Mr. Fiske spoke of him in the same terms.

You heard him speak of him with admiration in respect of his talents?—Yes.

Cross-examined: I was not present when Mr. Fiske gave a dinner party, and when Boulton came after dinner. Mr. Robert Sinclair was present.

Do you know that Mr. Fiske came to London to give all the information in his power?—Yes, about a week before he was arrested.

Mr. Matthews mentioned that Mr. Fiske called at the chambers of the counsel conducting the prosecution at the police court, who refused to see him.

The Attorney-General admitted that such was the case. The letters from defendant Fiske to defendant Boulton, were then read.

Proof of a number of letters closed the case for the prosecution.

Sir John Karslake submitted that there was no evidence to sustain the charge of conspiracy against the defendant Hurt, whose case had been prejudiced by being mixed up with that of the other defendants.

The Lord Chief Justice could not say that there was no evidence to go to the jury. He agreed with the learned counsel as to the hardship on Mr. Hurt of not having been tried separately.

A like ruling was made in the case of the defendant Fiske.

The Lord Chief Justice said he regretted to be obliged to call on Mr. Digby Seymour to address the jury at that late hour (four o'clock), but the case should be concluded within the next three days.

Mr. Digby Seymour then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant Boulton. He said that at that late hour he should omit to make many observations or comments which he might otherwise make to them. He felt sure that the defendant would not be prejudiced by that fact after the close attention which the jury had paid during the progress of the case. He would recall to their recollection the fact that the Attorney-General had stated that from proof of the commission of the felony, they had come to the conclusion that the defendants had conspired to commit it. He was sure, however, that it was not without cause and without full consideration that the representatives of the Crown had resolved to abandon the charge of felony, knowing that they could not prove it. He should only be echoing the words of his learned friend when he warned then against prejudice, arising from newspaper comments or other expressions of public opinion. They would decide the case, not upon suspicion but upon proof, not upon prejudice but upon fact. It was no ordinary case. They should remember that the defendants were indicted for conspiracy, and not for the extravagance, the folly—the outrage against public decency, if they would—of masquerading in female attire. The evidence, he contended, failed utterly to prove that there was a conspiracy, or to sustain the charge of felony, from which it was said they were to infer conspiracy. The defendants Boulton and Park had acted foolishly, extravagantly. They might even say that the defendants had outraged public decency by their folly; but wide was the interval between that which they had done and that which they were charged with being guilty of. His client Ernest Boulton was a young man, now 22 years of age. The other defendants were about the same age. From an early age Boulton was accustomed to act theatrical parts, and community of taste in Mr. Park and Lord Arthur Clinton led to a very intimate acquaintance and a warm attachment. Ernest Boulton held a clerkship in a bank; but he would prove by one of his near relatives that he was compelled to leave that position through ill-health. He was the son of a stockbroker, and he lived with his father and mother. Very early in life—when he was little more than ten years of age—he displayed a taste for dressing in women's clothes, sometimes putting on his mother's, sometimes the servants', and he frequently performed for the amusement of his father's friends. As years passed on his taste improved, and the genius of the lad, who was not only a good actor but a good singer and an accomplished musician, improved. Sometimes when his parents had friends he dressed as a parlourmaid, and caused much amusement by sustaining that character. His success in the performance of jocular scenes led to his playing for a charitable purpose at the Egyptian Hall, and in the country, and he elicited great applause and much admiration, bouquets being frequently thrown to him on the stage. Every one, however, knew—both those he acted with and the audiences before whom he acted—that he was Ernest Boulton, and was not a woman, and the fact was mentioned by art critics who criticised his clever performances. For several months he went about with an able actor, and it would be proved that, sometimes for charity, sometimes for gain, he played, wearing women's costume and taking female parts, in such pieces as "Beauty and the Beast," "Fatima," and "The Morning Call." The photographs produced were accounted for by the fact that he was photographed in the dress of the characters he had played. He was introduced by a relative to Lord Arthur Clinton, who frequently visited at his father's house, and who was also fond of theatricals. Lord Arthur and the defendant Boulton played together, and acted as husband and wife; and they were afterwards photographed together as they had played the parts. And here he might state that the fact of their acting together—Lord Arthur Clinton taking a man's part, and Boulton a woman's—accounted for the expressions in the letter, such as "matrimonial squabbles." They should make allowance for the effusions of youths who were engaged in such pursuits, and who used off the stage the language they were in the habit of using on it. What, he asked, of the display they had seen in the court the previous day, when the Court of Queen's Bench was turned, as he might say, into an "old clothes" shop and dresses—pink, blue, and green, and every portion of theatrical costume—were produced before the jury? Those dresses had been procured for the stage, and each had its particular significance. There was no concealment attempted in the matter, and their possession of those dresses was fully accounted for, and the purpose for which they obtained them proved in evidence. They had indulged in foolish extravagance and stupid larks, and when not engaged in theatricals of one kind they indulged in theatricals of another sort, and that for the purpose of having a laugh at those who were deceived by their appearance. But that they were not now charged with. That charge was not contained in the present indictment. Who, he asked, were the witnesses that had been procured by the police and the Treasury? The first was Mr. Mundell, whose evidence really was evidence for the defendants. They distinctly told him they were men dressed up as females. In the very first stage of their acquaintance they warned him that he must not mistake them for women. Was there, he asked, anything whatever in their conduct as described by Mr. Mundell to sustain the indictment? Was it not, on the contrary, evidence which showed that it could not be supported? They not only told him they were men, but they resisted his advances. Their conversation almost solely related to theatricals, and there was nothing in their looks, or words, or gestures which even suggested impropriety. They were bound to give the defendants the benefit of that evidence. If all from beginning to end was purity, if the only culpability was the admitted culpability of appearing in women's clothes, how could they imply a guilty intent? They would take the deposition of Mr. Cox as being substantially true; but, taking that evidence at its worst, it amounted to nothing more than this, that Cox jumped to the conclusion that Boulton was a woman, and kissed him. Mr. Cox was dead. If he had appeared in the witness-box they would have heard whether Boulton gave him the slightest reason to believe he was a woman. They had it on the face of the deposition that Boulton was introduced to him as "Ernest Boulton." Who deceived him? If he was the subject of a joke and a laugh, who deceived him? Not Boulton, who spoke as a man, and was introduced to him as a man. Was any appointment to meet again made with Mr. Cox? Was there any shadow of evidence of the conspiracy charged in the indictment, or of more than this, that Boulton was subjected to a liberty through the mistake of another, and which they would regard in the light of the resentment with which Boulton had resisted the advances of Mr. Mundell? The learned gentleman then referred to the evidence of George Smith, whom he characterised as an ex-ticket collector, ex-policeman, ex-beadle, and extraordinary witness. (Laughter.) From his own confessions as to the levying of black-mail at the Burlington Arcade, he was so degraded that they would not give the slightest weight to his testimony. But take it at the worst as true, it in no way supported the indictment, however it might that other indictment, which was not before them, of an outrage upon public decency by appearing in female attire. With respect to the evidence of Boulton's attendance at the Alhambra, it was sworn that he was there the first or second week in March, 1870. It was, on the part of Mr. Reeve, a case of mistaken identity, for it would be proved that with the express sanction of his parents he was visiting in Scotland. If he were there as described, it might be fun, it might be a lark, it might be outrageous extravagance, but it was not that which was charged in the indictment. Let them take their conduct at the boat race. They were amongst crowds of men. Did they speak to any one? No. They went out alone and came home alone. All that they did was to parade their theatrical finery, acting a part as much as they did on the stage, indulging a passion for admiration—and no more. What did the evidence of the police amount to? It carried the case no further than this—that they dressed in women's clothes—a fact which was admitted, but with this significant addition, that they went out alone and returned alone. In commenting upon the remaining evidence for the prosecution the learned gentleman said that Lord Arthur Clinton was in his grave, but, though in his grave, he was still in the indictment. From the silence of his grave he called upon—he invoked—the jury not to blast his memory for ever. He went on to say that the dressing gown which the female servant who had been examined described as a lady's dress, would be produced, and that it was a gentleman's costume dressing gown. A gentleman, who was a permanent lodger in the house, would be examined, and he would say that Boulton dressed as a man, that he knew he was a man while they were in the house, and that he only saw him once dressed as a woman. The landlady of the house would also be examined and would prove that Boulton dressed in male attire, and that no impropriety occurred in her house. Having commented at some length upon the evidence for the prosecution, the learned gentleman stated that he would produce the parties from whom the dresses were purchased, and show that they were intended for theatrical performances; actors with whom Boulton had played, and who would show that it was a common thing to use in writing and conversation the names of the characters which had been personated; and photographers, who would show that the photographs were taken with a view to commemorate theatrical parts in which Boulton and Park had won admiration and applause. He concluded his address at six o'clock, appealing eloquently to the jury to dismiss all prejudice from their minds in the discharge of their solemn duty. (Applause.)

The Lord Chief Justice said that if there were any further manifestation on the part of those present during any part of the proceedings he would have the court cleared.

The Court then rose.

(*Globe*, May 12.)

THIS was the fourth day of this remarkable trial. The intensity of the interest at first excited has died away in an extraordinary manner. The Court and the entrance presented the usual appearance of an ordinary every day sitting, no one exhibiting any anxiety whether they could obtain entrance or not. The four defendants entered the court shortly before ten o'clock, and with the exception of Boulton they were dressed very much the same as on the first day. Boulton, however, has shown more fastidiousness in his dress. Yesterday he wore a light-grey close-fitting overcoat, but to-day he wore a change of dress Unlike Park, he has never omitted to wear the bouquet in the button-hole. A singular feature connected with the conduct of the case is, that of the seventeen counsel engaged, five are M.P.'s and two ex-M.P.'s.

The Lord Chief Justice appealed to Sir John Karslake to allow Mr. Sergeant Parry to address the jury next for Park, so as to keep the London case, as it were, distinct from the country part of it, and also, for another reason, as he wished to consult the other judges on the evidence affecting Hurt.

Sir John Karslake said that it was by a mere accident that Hurt's name appeared on the indictment between Boulton and Park's, and he had no objection to the course proposed.

Mr. Sergeant Parry said he should prefer the counsel should address the jury in order and that he should not be called on to do so until after Sir John Karslake.

Sir John Karslake then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Hurt, and he commenced by saying that he had been sitting in court since Tuesday in almost enforced idleness, for though he appeared on behalf of Mr. Hurt, one of the defendants, they would perhaps have remarked that, with the exception of the evidence given by one witness, it had hardly been his duty to ask a single question as to Hurt's conduct, and he confessed he was astonished to find such a course had been taken in this case and adopted, not hastily and unadvisedly, but had received the sanction of the Attorney-General, as the mixing up in one indictment of charges against Hurt with those made against others who were said to be actors in this drama, in which he had no interest or concern whatever. At one time it was found that indictments for conspiracy were turned into engines of oppression, and any person having a spite against another could place him in an indictment for conspiracy, trusting that the prejudice attaching to others might drag down that man with those in the indictment, and so grievous was that felt to be that a change took place in the law, and a person who was not committed for trial could not be found with others in a conspiracy without the *fiat* of the Attorney-General, so as to give him some security that the indictment should not be injuriously proceeded with against him. All that had been proved against him was that he knew Boulton, Park, and Lord A. Clinton; that several letters written by him in Scotland had been found, and that Boulton had visited him in Scotland, a not unlikely or unnatural thing because Boulton was ill, and he wished to return the hospitality which Boulton's parents had afforded him when he was in London. If any offence had been committed, which was positively denied, it had been committed in Scotland and not in England, and when he came to London it was expecting that he would be called as a witness for Boulton, but that was not done. He was not arrested and taken before a magistrate in London, or sent back to Scotland for examination, and the first thing he heard of the charge made against him was when he found himself charged with conspiracy in this indictment.

The Lord Chief Justice left the court to consult the other judges on the point raised by Sir John Karslake yesterday, on behalf of Hurt, and, on his return, he said he had consulted two of his learned brothers on the points raised on behalf of those whom he might call the Scotch prisoners, and they agreed with him that as at present advised there was some evidence against them, and that with regard to the point of jurisdiction he ought to reserve that point, and give the prisoners leave to move.

Sir John Karslake then proceeded with his address.

(Left sitting.)

BANKS.

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Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
Messrs. GLYN & Co.,
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	"
3	do.	1/10 5/8	"
2	do.	1/10 1/2	"
1	do.	1/10 7/16	"
On demand		1/10 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B., & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
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David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr. of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart., M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
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Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. [illegible]rake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore... ...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
	and
Bombay	...W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPAN
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY .....RAMPART ROW.
CALCUTTA ...GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 18.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 25.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 20.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET a HOUSE in Meadow Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner.
M. B. COHEN & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO 14-H.P. High-pressure, Horizontal, STEAM ENGINES, with Boilers to suit.—Address, giving particulars, to M. D., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, for the SCINDE CLUB, a STEWARD (Salary about Rs. 50) and a MESSMAN. None but competent persons need apply. Apply by letter, prepaid, enclosing Testimonials, to Major THOYTS, Hon. Secretary. Kurrachee, 20th May 1870.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.
For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED by the undersigned as CLERK. Was last employed as Bookkeeper by a Firm of Bankers, Merchants, and Steamship Agents at Bagdad, and previously as town traveller and salesman by a Liverpool manufacturing firm. [illegible] Salary expected very moderate.—Address JAMES A. MCPHERSON, Office of this paper.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to Purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all Gold, warranted to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Kaye's Sepoy War, Vols. 1 and 2 ...	Rs. 23	12
Recovery of Jerusalem ...	13	4
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Anne Hereford ...	3	12
The Chim[illegible] ...	3	12
Puck ...	3	12
Under Two Flags ...	3	12
Chandos ...	3	4

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tinlined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

, J. E. & Co. also prepare cocoa with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen, universally.

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